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SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 6, 1850.

THE HIGHER LAW.

The following treasonable letter from L. D. CAMPBELL, an Ohio member of congress, is but a sample of what a few false-hearted disunionists are capable of doing at this juncture, of peril and disunion:

HAMILTON, October 14, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 11th. I have an important suit to attend to in the United States court at Columbus, and I have been notified that I must be there to try it the latter part of this week. It would give me the greatest pleasure to attend the meeting at Wilmington, but I cannot, for this reason. As to the fugitive law, I condemn and denounce it on all occasions. I am against its iniquitous and unjust provisions, and against all men who sustain it. It is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon liberty. I would trample it under foot. I have no right to dictate to others; but for myself, I say I will utterly disregard its obligations, and will never cease my opposition until it is wiped from our statute book. This is the position I took in the few speeches I made before the election; and, in maintaining it hereafter, I shall not stop to inquire what effect my course will have upon my success as a politician. Political success has no charms for me when purchased at the sacrifice of justice and right.

Very truly, yours,
A. BROOK. L. D. CAMPBELL.

We give this merely as a specimen, to show to what lengths demagogues in the north are capable of going. This Mr. Campbell "*tramples the law under foot.*" Yet he is sworn to support the constitution and laws, as a member of congress. Furthermore, he tells us that he is practicing law, and, according to the laws of Ohio, if we are rightly advised, he cannot exercise that profession without having first taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of Ohio, and the laws passed pursuant thereto. How can he, being a lawyer, go before a court and ask for legal justice, when he declares that every man's own mind shall be the criterion of justice and right, instead of the laws and constitution? It he believes that things have reached such a crisis in this country as justifies the trampling of the constitution under foot, (as he says he does) let him come out boldly and throw away the constitution; throw away the laws of congress; throw away the organic laws of Ohio, and her legislative laws, and tell the juries, when he addresses them, as well as the courts, that *each citizen's judgment*, without regard to statutory or constitutional enactments or personal oaths, shall form the basis of his decisions, in regard to the rights of those whose litigated interests may be confided to him for adjudication.

If one citizen may trample the laws of the Union under foot, another citizen may; and if a citizen may trample one law under foot, he may then trample all others; Mr. Campbell, then, in practicing law, should read no "authorities," quote no "precedents," read no "statutes," and allude to no national or state "constitutions," but insist that every judge and juror should look to the "higher law"—the law of his own individual judgment—his own individual *conscience*. Once established, a system like this would conduce greatly to the *national economy*. It would save the expense of a congress, and an United States supreme court, as well as of state legislatures and supreme courts.—This would be a national retrenchment of disbursements, out of which some capital might be made to *demagogues*—hence we commend these remarks to Mr. Campbell's consideration.

Hon. Amos E. Wood, member of congress from the sixth congressional district of Ohio, died suddenly at Fort Wayne, on the 26th ult.

☞Eighty persons arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, who have returned from California.

☞The notorious burglar, Lay, who performed so many adroit feats in his profession in Rochester, N. Y., last summer, has been sentenced at Toronto to twenty years hard labor in the provincial penitentiary.

☞The Bulletin de Paris announces that the Sultan has commanded that the Hungarians detained in his dominions shall receive passports and money to proceed to any quarter of the world they may desire.

☞The homestead exemption reported by the committee of the Indiana constitutional convention, is "not less than $1,500."

☞The Washington Republic says, so complete are the census returns of the present year, that hereafter, wherever an American may present himself throughout the land, the simple knowledge of his name and former abode will enable any one who has access to the census returns to tell with almost unerring accuracy the names of the members of his immediate family, their pursuits in life, pecuniary condition, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of North Carolina, laying a tax upon all articles manufactured at the north and brought into that state for sale. The law is to remain in force until the fugitive law is faithfully carried into effect throughout the United States, and until all the territories of the United States are opened to the people of North Carolina to carry thither any species of property they may think proper.

☞Hon. James A. Bayard, it is said, will be elected by the Delaware legislature to represent that state in the United States senate, in place of Mr. Wales.

WOULD YOU PUFF A GOOD CIGAR?—We would, when such can be had as are sold by Corneau & Diller. They are judges of the fragrant weed, in every shape, and lovers of good cigars and good tobacco can there suit their tastes with any thing in the tobacco vocabulary.

☞Senator Downs of Louisiana has responded to a call from his constituents to know whether he favors disunion, and he replies frankly that he does not, nor is he in favor of the formation of a southern confederacy. He is for the Union as it is; for accepting the adjustment laws, and quieting the agitation against them.

MORE DEBT.—The commercial correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes from New York on the 28th, as follows:

We have rumors from Washington, coming with some degree of authority, that the secretary of the treasury will apply for a loan of thirty millions on the opening of congress. This information may have no other basis than the payment of ten millions to Texas; but the parties who have had possession of it for several days believe it and have operated on it.

A NECK AND NECK RACE.—A most remarkable statement in the population of Dayton, Columbus, and Cleveland, was put on record in the census of those cities for 1840 and 1846, and bids fair, by present appearances, to exist in the recent decennial enumeration for 1850. There is a slight difference in the population of all three cities at all these periods:

	1840.	1846.	1850.
Columbus,	6,048	10,316	17,656
Cleveland,	6,071	10,135	17,600
Dayton,	5,067	10,192	

The census of Dayton for 1850 is not yet on file.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞Mr. Paine, the "new light" man, will soon visit Europe for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to secure patents on his newly invented light.

ADVENTURE WITH A PIRATE.

There lived, not many years ago, on the eastern shore of Mt. Desert, a large island off the eastern coast of Maine, an old fisherman, by the name of Jedediah Spinnet, who owned a schooner of some hundred tons burden, in which, he together with four sons, was wont to go about once a year, to the Grand Banks for the purpose of catching codfish. The old man had five things, upon the peculiar merits of [illegible] he loved to boast—his schooner, Betsy Jenks, and his four sons. The four sons were all that their father represented them to be, and none ever doubted his word when he said that their like was not to be found for fifty miles round. The oldest was thirty-two, while the youngest had just completed his twenty-sixth year, and they answered to the names of Seth, Andrew, John, and Samuel.

One morning a stranger called upon Jedediah to engage him to take to Havana some iron machinery belonging to steam engines for sugar plantations. The terms were soon agreed upon, and the old man and his sons immediately set about putting the machinery on board; that accomplished, they set sail for Havana, with a fair wind, and for several days proceeded on their course without an adventure of any kind. One morning, however, a vessel was descried off their starboard quarter, which, after some hesitation, the old man pronounced to be a pirate. There was not much time allowed them for doubting, for the vessel soon saluted them with a very agreeable whizzing of an eighteen pound shot just under her stern.

'That means for us to heave to,' remarked the old man.

'Then, I guess we'd better do it, hadn't we?' said Seth.

'Of course.'

Accordingly the Betsy Jenks was brought up into the wind, and her main boom hauled over to the windward.

'Now, boys,' said the old man, as soon as the schooner came to a stand, 'all we can do is to be as cool as possible, and trust to fortune. There is no way to escape as I can see now, but perhaps if we are civil they will take such stuff as they want, and then let us go. At any rate, there is no use in crying about it, for it can't be helped. Now, get your pistols and see that they are loaded, and have your knives ready, but be sure and hide them so that the pirates shall see no show of resistance.—In a few moments all the arms which the schooner afforded, with the exception of one or two old muskets, were secured about the persons of our down easters, and they quietly awaited the coming of the schooner.

'One word more, boys,' said the old man, just as the pirate came round under the stern. 'Now watch every movement I make, and be ready to jump the moment I speak.'

As Capt. Spinnet ceased speaking, the pirate luffed under the fisherman's lee-quarter, and in a moment more the latter's deck was graced by the presence of a dozen as savage looking mortals as eyes ever rested upon.

'Are you the captain of this vessel?' asked the leader of the boarders, as he approached the old man.

'Yes, sir.'

"What is your cargo?'

'Machinery for steam engines.'

'Nothing else?' asked the pirate, with a searching look.

At this moment Captain Spinnet's eye caught what looked like a sail off to the south'rd and east'rd, but not a sign betrayed the discovery, and while a brilliant idea shot through his mind, he hesitatingly replied:

'Well, there is a little something else.'

'Ha, and what is it?'

'Why, sir, p'raps I hadn't ought to tell,' said Captain Spinnet, counterfeiting the most extreme perturbation. 'You see, 'twas given to me as a sort of trust, an' 'twouldn't be right for me to give it up. You can take anything else you please, for I s'pose I can't help myself.

'You are an honest codger, at any rate,' said the pirate; 'but if you would live ten minutes longer, just tell me what you've got on board, and exactly where it lays.'

The [illegible] brought the old man to his senses, and in a deprecating tone, he muttered:

'Don't kill me, sir, don't I'll tell you all. We have got forty thousand silver dollars nailed up in boxes, and stowed away under some of the boxes just for'ard o' the cabin bulkhead, but Mr. Defo didn't suspect that anybody would have thought of looking for it there.'

'Perhaps so,' chuckled the pirate, while his eyes sparkled with delight. And then turning to his own vessel, he ordered all but three of his men to jump on board the Yankee.

In a few moments the pirates had taken off the hatches, and in their haste to get at the 'silver dollars, they forgot all else; but not so with Spinnet; he had his wits at work, and no sooner had the last of the villains disappeared below the hatchway, than he turned to his boys.

'Now boys for your lives. Seth you clap your knife across the fore-throat and peak halyards, an' you John, cut the main. Be quick, now, an' the next moment you've done it, jump aboard the pirate. Andrew and Sam, you cast off the graplings, an' then you jump—then we'll walk into them three chaps aboard the clipper. *Now for it!*'

No sooner were the last words out of the old man's mouth, when his sons did exactly as they were directed. The fore and main halyards were cut, and the two graplings cast off at the same instant, and as the heavy gaffs came rattling down, our five heroes leaped on board the pirate. The moment the clipper felt her liberty, her head swung off, and before the astonished bucaneer could gain the deck of the fisherman, their own vessel was half a cable's length to leeward, sweeping gracefully before the wind, while the three men who had been left in charge were easily secured.

'Halloo, there!' shouted Capt. Spinnet, as the luckless pirates crowded around the lee gang of their prize, 'when you find them ere silver dollars, just let us know, will you?'

Half a dozen pistol shots was all the answer the old man got, but they did no harm, and crowding on all sail, he made for the vessel he had discovered, which lay dead to leeward of him, and which he now made out to be a large ship. The clipper cut through the water like a dolphin, and in a remarkable short space of time Spinnet luffed up under the ship's stern, and explained all that had happened. The ship proved to be an East Indiaman, bound for Charleston, having all told, thirty men on board, twenty of whom at once jumped into the clipper and offered their services in helping to take the pirates.

Before dark Captain Spinnet was once more within hailing distance of his own vessel, and, raising a trumpet to his mouth, he shouted:

'Schooner ahoy! Will you quietly surrender you selves prisoners if we come on board?'

'Come and try it,' returned the pirate captain, as he brandished his cutlass above his head in a very threatening manner, which seemed to indicate that he would fight to the last.

But that was his last moment, for Seth was crouched below the bulwarks, taking deliberate aim along the barrel of a heavy rifle, and as the bloody villain was in the act of turning to his men the sharp crack of Seth Spinnet's weapon rang its fatal death peal, and the next moment the pirate captain fell back into the arms of his men, with a brace of bullets through his heart.

'Now,' shouted the old man, as he leveled th long pivot gun, and seized a lighted match, 'I'll jus give you five minutes to make up your minds in, and if you don't surrender, I'll blow every one of you into the other world.'

The death of their captain, and withal, the sight of the pointed pivot gun—the peculiar properties of which, they knew full well—brought the pirates to their senses, and they threw down their weapons, and agreed to give themselves up.

In two days from that time Captain Spinnet delivered his cargo safely in Havana, gave the pirates into the hands of the civil authorities, and delivered the clipper up to the government, in return for which he received a sum of money sufficient for an independence during life, as well as a very handsome medal from the governor.

☞Willis' Home Journal says that "the knockings" are now heard in many houses in New York, by persons who carefully conceal the fact from dread of notoriety.

MORE ABOUT THE NEW HAVEN LEGATEE.—The Boston Atlas says: "As there seems as to be some doubt as to the real legatee, we may state that L. H. Young occupied the store below the Tontine, in New Haven, from the time it was completed in 1833 till 1841. Col. Daniels was in New Haven between the years 1833 and 1837, and a frequent visiter at Mr. Young's. Dr. Uhlhorn was in New Orleans *during Col. Daniels' visit*, and probably never *knew* or *saw* him. Mr. Young took Dr. Uhlhorn into partnership in 1839, and the partnership was dissolved in 1840. Mr. Young, we understand, well remembers Col Daniels; and, though in some doubt as to the probability of so large a bequest, has none as to his being the identical person referred to in the foregoing extract. Mr. Young was formerly a member of the Boston board of brokers."

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

The President's Message.

We received the message yesterday, via St Louis, and published it in an extra; and this morning, give it in our daily issue.

It is in the main a whig document, mollified by an infusion of some democratic sentiments, which have so frequently triumphed through the ballot-box, that no politician dare oppose them. The message, however, contains many propositions to which democrats can never be induced to subscribe; and the time is speedily approaching when no national chief magistrate will risk his popularity by recommending them to the approbation of the people, or congress. Time is daily putting an end to whig heresies; and we confidently look forward to the day when the known popular judgment of the nation will effectually put an end to every effort to use them as political capital, or engraft them upon the public policy of the country.

Prominent among these virtually obsolete whig views, which the president recommends, is the repeal of that part of the tariff law which requires the payment of duties *ad valorem*, and substituting therefor the 'specific' basis. We have every reason to believe that the tariff of 1846 will not be thus disturbed. If that tariff requires modification in any particular, we feel sure that democrats will not be so sweeping as Mr. Fillmore advises. The ground-work and principles upon which it rests, can never be shaken, and every year will render them firmer and more permanent.

In regard to appropriations for internal improvements, the president deals in generalities, sufficiently significant, however, to indicate that he will favor as enlarged a scheme as whig views have usually supported. It is well that the people are so sound upon this subject, that the vast schemes so successfully defeated by Jackson and other patriots, cannot, at present, at least, be fastened upon the country. The day of log-rolling is past; and the people will insist that the public money shall not be appropriated for objects sectional and local in their character. Excessive national expenditures must be guarded against. They have hitherto been advocated by the whigs in the hopes of engrafting upon the country a protective tariff and a national bank, with which, and a national debt, our prosperity, and, to a great extent, our popular freedom, would be materially compromised. We trust that Mr. Fillmore's recommendations under this head will be taken in their strictest sense, and not enlarged upon a letter, by congress.

There are several other topics which our limits to-day prevent us from touching.

In conclusion, we will add that Mr. Fillmore expresses a determination to do his duty in reference to the fugitive slave law. This is highly commendable, and it is hoped that the entire country will unite in the same effort, and that fanaticism and the spirit of disunion, both in the north and south, will receive their quietus through the united action of the honest masses and our public functionaries.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—On Wednesday morning a very destructive fire occurred in St Louis. It commenced in the coffin warehouse of Wm. A. Lynch & Co., No. 79 Fourth st., between Locust and Olive street, and the fire swept every building to the corner of Olive and Fourth. Loss $60,000.

☞On Monday last, the steamer Planter run against the abutments of the Peoria bridge, and had both her chimneys knocked down, and a large part of her starboard cabin. Boats have great difficulty in passing this bridge in safety.

☞The steamer Saranak No. 2, has arrived at St. Louis in a dismantled condition. It will be recollected that her upper works were torn to pieces by the Cape Girardeau tornado.

☞The St. Louis papers begin to announce the arrival in that city, of new pork and lard, in barrels, from the Illinois river.

☞A lot of hemp from Missouri, recently sold in Boston, for $130 per ton.

The Vote for Treasurer.

We are at last enabled to give the official footings of the vote for treasurer, at the late election. We deem it unnecessary to give the vote of the several counties. The aggregate is as follows:

For John Moore, - - -	57,824
" John T. Knox, - - -	12,354
Scattering, - - - -	1,895

☞The word at Washington is, that New York city is to be the theatre of the next world's fair; to be held one year after the fair in London, which occurs in May, 1851. It will be a grand occasion.

The *materiel* are to be offered for sale—duties payable after the sale, and if the articles are sold to go abroad, the duties are to be remitted.

☞A clergyman of the church of England has proposed, under the sanction of Prince Albert, to award a prize of prizes, of one hundred guineas in value, for the best essay on the following subjects, to wit:

"In what manner the union of all nations at the grand exhibition of 1851, may be made to conduce mostly to the glory of God in promoting the moral welfare of mankind."

CENSUS RETURNS.—By the deputy marshal's report, Clark county has a population of 9,575; Johnson county, 4,121.

The census of Sangamon has been completed.—We will give an abstract of the marshal's report to-morrow. The population of the county is something over 22,000.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH MEXICO.—It is said that an arrangement has been effected by Col. Ramsey on the part of the New York company, with the Mexican minister of Finance, by which they obtain an exclusive contract for ten years for carrying all foreign or transmit mails through that country from sea to sea. The mail bags not to be opened in Mexico but are to be weighed and sealed. This was not conceded in the Tehuantepec grant or treaty; and, according to the contract with Col. Ramsey that gentleman can take the Tehuantepec, Acapulco, or any other route.

☞The following we clip from the money article of the N. Y. Herald of the 24 ult.;

We shall realize enormous prices for our cotton, and shall not only be able to pay high prices for manufactured goods, but shall be large consumers. It is the prevailing impression that we shall have more active times in all our markets during the year 1851, than we have had for the past twelve years. By the opening of the spring trade California will have sent us fiteen to twenty millions more of gold dust, and that, with what we now have, will, it is expected, form the basis of an expansion of private credits that will have an irresistible influence upon prices for property of all kinds, and give a great impetus to every species of enterprise.

A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Lowell Offering furnishes an interesting account of Miss Weber, a young Belgian lady, who stands pre eminent among the advocates of women's rights. Her practice is in accordance with her theory, and she wears male attire and carries on a farm. She is handsome, only twenty-four years old, dresses in the Parisian fashion of black dress coat and pants, with buff vest. Her defence of the practice is racy. The nether garment she says, was first worn in the bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judea. The exclusive claim which man so pertinaciously maintains to the use of the garment, is arbitrary, without a solitary argument to support it, not even that of prior usage. Nature never intended that the sexes should be distinguished by apparel. The beard which she assigns solely to man is the natural token of his sex. (Miss Weber may not only take our hats but pants also.) She claims in addition every civil, political and ecclesiastical right for woman, and it is said that her every word, look and action is characterized with the most refined womanly delicacy.—*Balt. Sun.*

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of last session of congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated chief magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor occasion appeared to require, or justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations and its management and administration of internal affairs. Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, there are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations, is that which each possesses, of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its citizens, changing that form as circumstances may require, and of managing its internal affairs according to its will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty, not to interfere in the government, or internal policy of other nations, and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or oppressed everywhere, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. But we make no wars to promote, or prevent, successions to thrones—to maintain any theory of balance of power, or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States, to invade the territory, or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a general and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us, and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars—to cultivate friendly relations—to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other states, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience. In our domestic policy, the constitution will be my guide, and in questions of doubt I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of the tribunal which was established to expound it, and to the usages of the government, sanctioned by long acquiescence. I regard all its provisions as equally binding, in all its parts. It is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good, but no honest conviction even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government, and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that instrument as the imperfections of human language will allow, and I deem it my first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, my fellow citizens, as the representatives of the states and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust for the benefit of our common constituents. My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation, and if—what I do not anticipate—any act should pass the two houses of congress, which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment upon the just powers of the other departments, or with provisions hostily adopted and likely to induce consequences injurious and unforseen, I shall not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the duty of a performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature, and my sense of propriety, will restrain me from any attempt to control, or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and responsibility, of the legislation of the country. The government of the United States is a limited government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for the carrying those powers into effect, and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the states. Over these objects and subjects the legislative authority of congress is supreme; but here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs which the constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the states; and every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions and encroachments, and in the regular, separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The constitution has made it the duty of the president to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great number should be found ready to resist the execution of the law.—But it must be borne in mind, that the country is extensive; that there may be local interests, or prejudices, rendering a law odious in one part which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect, that without law there can be no real practical liberty—that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint on the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none are beneath its protection and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country, may be assured, that, the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall, at all times and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the constitution and my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance, individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised, and neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, will no more be tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say, that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy, in an eminent degree, the blessings of that peace in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country—the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted, that its character for justice, and regard to the rights of other states, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties. The exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made. In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers. First—the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal. Second—an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points, there is little doubt that the two powers will come to an understanding. The company of citizens of the United States which has accepted from the state of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that state, have made some progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped, that the guarantees which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work, with all practicable expedition. It is obvious, that this result would be indefinitely postponed if any other than peaceful measures for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will, consequently, be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this government for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.—Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of Nicaragua, but as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further difficulties will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic. It is understood, that a survey of the cost of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that government shall have consented to such stipulations with the government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and the hope is confidently entertained, that when the government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learns that the government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico, it woul' appear, that that government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two governments in this respect. Fresh instructions have recently been given to the minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the government of Portugal, for a final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say, that Mr. Clay, to whom negotiations on the part of the United States have been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his government.

It is expected, that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the act of congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped, that these duties may be completed within the time which it prescribed. The documents, however, which the imperial government, by the third article of the convention, stipulates to furnish to the government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential to the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for the government to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the fourth article of the convention to be paid to this government, has been received.

The collection, in the ports of the United States, of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili, and their cargoes, has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped, that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to commerce between the two governments, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interests of the United States that it is the duty of the government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part, towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated. The treaty between the United States and his majesty the king of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations of the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interest of humanity and of general commerce also demands this, and as intimations of the same sentiments have been received from other governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give satisfaction. The government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the secretary of the treasury, for a detailed statement of the finances. The total receipts into the treasury for the year ending the 30th of June last, were $47,421,748 90.

The total expenditures during the same period, were $43,021,689. The public debt has been reduced since the last annual report from the treasury department, $495,276 89.

By the 19th section of the act of the 29th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of government revenue.

From the permanent annual expenditures which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to $8,075,986 59 must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable, that the accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of the means for the support of government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury; but if, in time, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in the country, such as tea and coffee, adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer; but a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article. The importer is thus compelled to reduce the price at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artizan and the agriculturist are brought together; each affords a ready market for the productions of the other. The whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed; it excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess that when changed, it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But, to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should be altered, but the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specified, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it: ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all parts, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than one of an inferior quality. I, therefore, strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home productions without excluding foreign competition. It is also important, that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures, than upon the manufactured articles, should be modified.

The papers accompanying the report of the secretary of the treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great as to justify the conclusion, that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties, levied upon upon the foreign cost, or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave us no room to doubt that similar impositions (to be discovered) to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force.—This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce, because it has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law, and the obligations of an oath.—By these means, the plain intentions of congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated.

Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impels me to ask the earnest attention of congress to this subject. If congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of putics at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue, that such remedies as, in the judgment of congress, may mitigate the evils complained of, should at once be applied.

As before stated, specific duties should, in my opinion, be a remedy for this evil, but if you do not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad, as a means of deciding its value here,—the correctness of which invoice it is, in many instances, impossible to verify—the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practiable uniformity in the several parts.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount.—This appears to me to be an unjust and heavy tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal, and, I doubt not, you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it, by the establishment of a mint. In the meantime, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save, if I am rightly informed, many millions of dollars to the laborers, which are now paid in brokerage, to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the government to relieve them from this burthen.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing and navigating interests, are all, to a great extent, dependent upon the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the government, so far as they can be extended, consistently with the provisions of the constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should, also, be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing these experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of congress passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to insure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty.—The appropriation already made, will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expenses of the work, but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the territories.

It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early date, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our territories on the Pacific, in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic states, seem to render it the duty of the government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening a line of communication—the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit—between the valley of the Mississippi and Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor in his annual message, and, as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations there made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of lands in that state are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican governments. Many of these have not been perfected—others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent; but until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully suggest, that provision be made by law for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims, with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the state of California, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling the lands on credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents. The relation of debtor and creditor between the citizens and government would be attended with many mischievous results. I, therefore, recommend that instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the government, that they be divided into small parcels, and sold at such time as will insure the best prices, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by the enlargement of our boundaries, are estimated to embrace a population of 124,000. Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, and murdering the inhabitants, or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested by them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, emigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mex frontier, which by the eleventh article of the treaty Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against Indians within our borders, is exposed to these incursi equally within our own. The military forces station in that country, although forming a large proportion the army, is represented as entirely inadequate to ou own protection, and the fulfillment of our treaty stipula tions with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cav alry. I recommend that congress should, at as early period as possible, provide for the raising of one or mo regiments of mounted men. For further suggestions o this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, in reference to our frontier, I refer you to the r port of the secretary of the interior and the secretary o war. I recommend, also, to your favorable consideratio the suggestions contained in the last mentioned repor and in a letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the tablishing of an asylum for the relief of disabled an destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly your sympathy, that it would be superfluous in me to sa anything more than barely to express my candid appr bation to the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commer cial and other national interests in the different quarter of the globe; and with the exception of a single steamer on the northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons. The report of the head of that department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each, during the past year. It is a source of gratifica tion that while they have been constantly prepared fo any terrible emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy due, as well to the dignity as to the peaceful disposition and just purposes of the nation. The two brigantines accepted by the government from generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas, in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude, but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources, presented in the report of the secretary of the navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the east, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the executive by certain resolutions of the house of representatives, at the last session of congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in command those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While we acknowledge the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified at being able to state, that the estimates for naval expenditures for the ensuing year are less by more than one million than those of the present, excepting the appropriations which may become necessary for the construction of the dock upon the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestions of th same report, that appropriations for the naval servic proper should be separated from those for fixed and pe manent objects, such as building docks, navy yards, an the fixtures attached, and the extraordinary objects und the care of the department, which, however importan are not essentially naval. A revision of the code for th government of the navy, seems to require the immediat consideration of congress. Its system of crimes and pu ishments had undergone no change for half a century until the last session, though its defects have been oft and ably pointed out; and the abolition of the particul species of corporeal punishment which then took plac without providing any substitute, has left the service i a state of defectiveness which calls for prompt corre tion. I, therefore, recommend, that the whole subje be revised without delay, and such a system establish for the enforcement of discipline as shall be at once h mane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the postmaster gener presents a satisfactory view of the operations and cond tion of that department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of th inland mail routes in the United States, not embraci the service in Oregon and California, was 178,672 mil the annual transportation thereof, 46,541,423 miles, a the annual cost of such transportation, $2,724,426 the increase of the annual transportation over that The preceding year, was 3,997,354 miles, and the i crease of cost was $342,440 59. The number of post o fices on the first day of July last, was 18,417, being a increase of 1,670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the department for the fisc year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to $5,552,2 58, including the annual appropriation of the $200,00 for the franked matter of the departments, and excludin the foreign postages collected for, and payable to, th British government. The expenditures for the same p riod were, $5,212,953 53, leaving a balance of reven over expenditure, of $340,018 05. I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the department is such as justify the postmaster general in recommending a redu tion of our inland postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, or five cents when not prepaid. He al recommends, that the prepaid rates shall be reduc whenever the revenue of the department, after the redu tion, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five p cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage up the California, and those letters sent by our ocean steam ers, shall be much reduced, and that the rates of post age on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted, that the proposed reduction will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the department. It is believed, that the deficiency, after the already accumulated surplus shall be exhausted, may be almost fully met, by abolishing the privilege of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the treasury to the post office, a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by these privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency, as to make any further appropriation unnecessary. It may be found so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the reduction.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works called by the general name of internal improvements. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. When commerce is to be carried on and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom houses. If ships laden with valuable cargoes approach the shore, or sail along the coast, and light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property, other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are not less important, and those clauses of the constitution therefore, to which I have referred, have received, from the origin of the government, a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have light-houses and buoys, been established, and floating lights been maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea-walls to protect harbors from being filled up and rendered useless by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. This construction of the constitution appears the more warrantable from the consideration, that, if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the constitution, the several states voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties on imports within their own ports, and it is not to be expected that they should raise money by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce—the revenues from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasury; nor do I see any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for similar objects of this kind on the ocean, and the power to make similar appropriations on lakes and rivers, whenever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic.—The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and north-west, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes.

The position or site of the work is necessarily local, but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, yet is national in its purposes and benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to the navigation of more than a thousand miles, and affecting several states, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the states bordering on the bay or river of that name, but of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and to a considerable extent, also of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port, for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten states. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one states there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bound on the ocean or Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes or some navigable stream.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all powers conferred by the constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind that our regard and duty are due, not to a particular party only, but to the whole.

I, therefore, recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others, as may seem to the wisdom of congress to be of public or general importance.

The difficulties and delays incident to the settlement of private claims by congress, amount, in many cases, to injustice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim upon which he is compelled to vote, and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice, either to the claimant or to the government; and I perceive not better remedy for this growing evil than the establish-

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ment of some tribunal, to adjudicate on such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to recommend, that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States, and as an *ex parte* hearing must, in all contested cases, be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a solicitor whose duty it shall be to represent the government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication.

This district, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid. I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them, not only with justice but with liberality. It should be borne in mind, that, in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the capitol of the nation—the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here, also, are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business, and the preservation of the public records. The government should, therefore, bear a liberal portion of the burthens of all necessary and useful improvements, and as nothing can contribute more to the health, comfort and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as, in your wisdom, you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that state and New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the general assembly, for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but official information has not yet been received of the action of the general assembly thereon. It may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the proposition submitted, they were to have been acted upon on or the before first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected, that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession, in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. Without such concession this government could not have been formed and cannot be permanently sustained. Yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by the people and states, prejudiced, and heated by the the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe they were necessary to allay the asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of concession, and for the purpose of conciliation.

I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathising in that spirit and that purpose—in the main approve, and are prepared in all respects to sustain their enactment. I cannot doubt that the American people bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers, and they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity—to disturb its compromises, upon which it is based, or resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; most of those subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and immutable. It may be presumed from the opposition they all encountered, that none of those measures were free from imperfections, but, in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason, I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of futher legislation to guard against evasions or abuse. By that adjustment, we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen, to rally upon and maintain the ground, as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without inviting you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty through the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained. The fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than has fallen to the lot of any other nation; and while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that this All-wise Providence will so guard our councils as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents—securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united government in which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1850.

NEW USE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph now gives notice of storms! For example, the telegraph at Chicago and Toledo, notifies ship-masters at Cleveland and Buffalo, and also on Lake Ontario, of the approach of a north-west storm. The result is practically of great importance. A hurricane storm traverses the atmosphere at about the rate of a carrier pigeon, namely, sixty miles an hour. A vessel in the port of New York, about to sail for New Orleans, may be telegraphed twenty hours in advance, that a south-west storm is advancing on the coast from the Gulf of Mexico. We are only on the threshhold of the real substantial advantages which may be rendered by the electro telegraph.

☞A WORLD'S FAIR SPECULATION.—Some idea of the great London fair may be formed from the fact, that the privilege of printing the catalogue has been purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, at a premium of $20,000, in addition to two pence for every copy sold to be applied towards the expenses of the exhibition. But another will be printed in several languages, and sold at ten shillings per copy.

THE BLACKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states that in the year 1849 the number of whites confined in the Philadelphia county prison was 4,334, and the blacks 1,465, or three whites to every black. The colored population forms about one-twelfth of the white population. The blacks furnish four times as many criminals, proportionally, as the whites do. The effects of freedom upon the negro character will be found pretty much the same, we presume, in all the northern cities.

☞M. Edmond Lafayette arrived in Savannah last week, and during his short sojourn in the city, visited the spot where the French attack was made under Count D'Estang at the siege of Savannah.— Some 26 years have elapsed since his father and grandfather inspected the same ground, the most of which is now built over. Mr. Lafayette, after remaining a day or two, left for Florida to examine the township of land presented by congress to his grandfather.—*New York Courier.*

ST. LOUIS PORK MARKET.—The Republican of Wednesday says: We hear of the sale of some 1400 hogs as follows: 390 on Saturday, and after the hours for reporting, at $3 55, all round; to-day 740 at $3 65, 300 at $3 75, all round, and 2000 contracted for on Saturday, but terms not reported, at $3 62½, with a bonus. Telegraphic dispatches from Cincinnati to some of our houses yesterday and to-day, had an unfavorable effect upon the feeling in the trade, and at the close the general sentiment was opposed to paying present exactions. Removed sales of hogs were afloat at prices ranging from $3 62½, $3 70, $3 72½, to $3 75, but the only authentic sales that could be obtained are given above. But few of the establishments were in operation. Mr. Sigerson slaughtered yesterday and to-day about 1200 head. The house of Whitaker & Palmer was also engaged in cutting. Hogs continue to come in slowly, and the pens of our operators cannot contain a large number of hogs.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICISE PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.—The editors of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Ledger were lately presented for an alledged libel upon Mrs. McLean, of manager Foster's theatrical company. The matter complained of, occurred in a criticism upon the performances. The bill was ignored, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs. This decision is an important one, as well to the press as to the stage. It settles the question that actors and actresses are public characters, and as such, their professional acts are just subjects for criticism.

THE U. S. TROOPS FOR BOSTON.—Two companies of artillery, from Florida, via Charleston and and Newport, reached the city this morning.— These companies were ordered here about the time of the fugitive slave excitement; but the order is believed to have been reversed entirely on account of it. Quarters are to be provided for them at Fort Independence, where they are to be stationed. *Boston Transcript, Nov. 23.*

☞Why is Jenny Lind like a well fed leg of mutton? Because she is neither Grisi nor Alboni. The fiend who perpetrated this is still at large.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that city is again flooded with counterfeits, principally notes upon the Northern Bank of Kentucky, of the denomination of fives and twenties, and a very considerable quantity of silver coin—which can readily be distinguished by its whiteness.

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

"HURRAH FOR OUR SIDE!"

The last Belleville Republican has an article deprecating coalitions, on the part of either party, with the free-soil faction, in which the latter is justly denounced, and its views held up to popular execration. This is all very well, but the following sentence, coming as it does from an Illinois whig paper, exhibits no little cool assurance, to say the least of it:

"We believe the *democracy* of Illinois are *getting* the right view of this matter. In the recent election such coalitions were very justly abjured by both whigs and democrats—excepting, perhaps, a very limited *knuckling* to the free-soil voters in the meridian of Chicago, by the *democratic* candidates."

This is followed by a patronising compliment to the State Register, for its course upon the question, for which we ought to feel gratefull when we consider that it comes from the mouth-piece of a party, which has, up to Gen. Taylor's death, claimed to be *par excellence* THE free-soil party of the state.

As we have repeatedly said heretofore, we have no objection to the summerset of Illinois whiggery on this question, but they must excuse us if we protest against the *patronizing* air with which our non-intervention doctrines are discounted upon by the "latter-day" converts in the whig ranks.

"The democracy of Illinois are *getting* right," says the Republican. This will be news, indeed, when the character of the vote in the last legislature, on the "proviso" instructions, is brought to mind, to say nothing of Illinois whig editorials and whig speeches, in opposition to non-intervention.

Will the Republican inform its readers of the difference, on the slavery question, between the views of Churchill Coffing and James H. Collins, the former the whig, and the latter the free-soil candidate for congress, "in the meridian of Chicago," and to what extent the former *knuckled* for free-soil votes? The impression thereabouts is, that their views were identical.

The democracy of Illinois, as a party, have *always* been "right" on this question, and had there been *two* whigs, in each house, "right," at the last regular session of the legislature, the "proviso" resolutions, which the Republican, in effect, condemns, would never have disgraced our statute book. Unfortunately, there was NOT ONE.

The voice of the people now demands the repeal of these resolutions, and we are glad to believe that a large number of whigs will obey the popular behest in this regard, and assist the democracy to wipe out "the Wilmot." It is a source of gratification to every patriot to know that a portion of Illinois whigery is "getting" right, but it is most too early in the action" to set up the claim of original patentees to the non-intervention principles of the Baltimore platform.

THE RIVERS.—Saturday's St. Louis Republican says: From present indications, navigation upon the Illinois, Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers may be said to have closed, for a season at least.— Advices received yesterday from Lasalle, announce the Illinois and Michigan canal covered with ice, and ice running freely in the river.

BOUNTY LAND PATENTS.—A Washington dispatch, dated Friday, says: Congress will amend the bounty land law of last session, to allow a transfer of warrants before location; this seems determined upon by two-thirds of the members.

GEORGIA.—The Union party have elected 140 delegates to the convention, and the disunionists about 24. The whole number is less than 200.

☞The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says, Mr. Henry Doran, of this place, who was on his way home from California, died on the passage up from New Orleans. He was buried at Pawpaw Island.

NEW POSTAL RATES.—It is understood that the recommendation of Mr. Hall in regard to postage, as foreshadowed in Mr. Fillmore's message, will be nearly as follows:

1. A uniform charge of *two cents prepaid* on all letters weighing half an ounce.

2. Newspapers one cent each, to any part of the Union.

3. Periodicals and pamphlets one cent an ounce.

4. Publishers allowed fifty per cent. discount upon the pre-payment of postage, and publishers of periodicals to enjoy the same privileges as publishers of newspapers.

5. A radical reduction of postage on ocean, Oregon and California letters.

TROUBLE IN THE LAND OFFICE.—Mr. Butterfield appears to have a hard time with his office.— A Washington dispatch, to the New York Herald, dated Nov. 25, says: Secretary Stewart of the interior department, has appointed Mr. M'Gill to fill Dr. Addison's place in the land office, and Mr Butterfield, the commissioner of that office, has appointed Mr. Forrestor to the same place. The clashing of the two functionaries creates much laughter.

CITY POLICE, NOVEMBER 22.—*A strange case of Monomania.*—A hypochondrical old fellow, named Aaron Simms, who was lately engaged in the grocery business, somewhere in Filbert street, has lately conceived the idea that he is Old Scratch.— About two weeks ago, he gave orders to a sign painter to prepare him a board with the inscription —"Satan, Grocer and Tea Dealer," in large gilt letters. The sign was painted according to directions, but the friends of the monomaniac interfered and prevented it from being put up. His customers not liking the idea of dealing with the devil, dropped off; except one roguish old negro, called Dave Cantle, who humoring the lunatic, contrived to swindle him out of goods to a considerable amount. A cousin of Mr. Simms, who thought it expedient to keep watch over the conduct of his insane relative, was in the back part of the store on Thursday evening, while Simms *alias* Satan, stood behind the counter. At this time, the negro, Dave Cantle, happened to come in, and, the cousin not being perceived by him, he commenced a conversation with Simms, to the following purport: "I say old boss devil, I want a few more things on that account, you know." "It's all squared up, Dave," answered Simms, "here it is, posted in my ledger,—'Dave Cantle, debtor, to 6 pounds of sugar, 48 cents; four pounds coffee 64 cents; two gallons molasses, 60 cents; and so on, about forty different items, sum total just twenty-five dollars. And here on this side is credit Dave Cantle, by one *soul*, twenty-five dollars, to be taken out in trade." That account is closed old fellow; you can't get any more goods here, unless you've got another soul to trade away on the same terms." "Look a here, boss," answered Dave in a tone of expostulation, "I often hear de debbil had no conscience, and now I begin to beliebe it. You gwine to allow me only twenty-five dollars for dat soul, and it wuf fifty?" "I have given you what we agreed for," replied Simms, "and I don't think any negroe's worth more. I can buy lots of white souls for half the money." "But Mr. Debbil, you must consider dat I took it out *in trade*, dat make a difference. A nigger's soul is a cash article, boss; but I jest want what's right, I does; so you just blege me with two gallons more lasses and four quart black-eyed peas and I trow in de soul of my wife; den you git a fuss rate bargain!"

At this juncture, Mr. Simm's cousin thought proper to interfere, he sprung out and seized the black swindler, who was soon after handed over to the agents of the law. The relatives of the monomaniac deemed it expedient to shut up the store, and they have taken legal measures for putting the imaginary Satan under proper guardianship. *Pennsylvanian.*

Jenny Lind's Departure.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Jenny Lind left the city for Philadelphia, by the Amboy boat. As it was not suspected that she would proceed by that route, there was little or no crowd about the boat. Part of her suite accompanied her, and the remainder left in the afternoon train. After singing in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Charleston, she sails from the latter city on the first of January, in the Isabella, for Havana, where she will remain for about three weeks, and then return by New Orleans, taking Cincinnati and the other western cities, on her way to New York.

Mr. Deforest, of the furniture store, in Broadway, has contracted to furnish a house in Havana, outside the wall, and within a mile of the Tacon theatre, for Miss Lind and suite, and provide them with board, for the sum of $300 per week. It is stated that $20,000 worth of furniture will be sent on from this city, and that Mr. D. intends to sell it there, after Miss Lind has done with it, and expects a handsome profit. Miss Lind will have sung at 130 concerts by the time she returns in the spring, thus having only 20 to complete her engagement with Barnum.—*N. Y. Herald, 27th.*

The Hungarian Patriots in Iowa.

The following is an extract from a letter from the exhiled Hungarian patriot Ujhazy, to a friend in New York city:

In regard to the length of our journey, all our former calculations were disappointed, since instead of eight or ten days, it lasted one month.— There were days when we could not make more than two or three miles, being obliged to take all the cattle belonging to our four wagons to haul a single wagon over the many steep hills we passed. I had, in company with my friends, four teams of my own, and was obliged to hire a fifth, at Burlington. It would have amused you to see our former Hungarian gentlemen turned teamsters, and as such, instead of holding political discourses, carrying on a laconic and impressive conversation with their oxen. What we did not know we soon learned, and finally our little caravan came to the promised banks of Thomson river. The view of the beautiful stream caused us to forget the difficulties of the journey, and I thanked that Providence which has suffered me at last to reach this first place of rest in my new future.

"Our settlement is in Decatur county, in the southern part of Iowa, and only a few miles from the Missouri boundary. In order to honor the memory of our never-to-be-forgotten fatherland, and to remind us of occurrences which will never be blotted from the pages of the world's history, I have given our new-born colony the name of New Buda.

"With the situation and adaptation of our settlement we are thus far perfectly satisfied. The soil is of the most fertile quality, very easy to be worked, and will give a plentiful return to labor. The locality consists of a broad valley, of alternate prairie and woodland, divided from north to south by the Thomson river, (named Crooked Fox river on the maps.) This is one of the minor rivers of the United States, but unquestionably one of the most beautiful; its crystal water, the best I ever drank, flows over a sandy and pebbly bottom. A portion of the rolling prairie is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape. The right bank of the river is still entirely free, and I have taken possession of it; in order, however, to govern on both sides, I was obliged to buy out, for $200, the claim of a squatter on the left bank. This I did very unwillingly, because I have little money, and had resolved to pay nothing for a claim in a land where there is so much of the public domain unoccupied. But the necessity of owning both banks of the river was too evident, since the stream is well adapted for mills and manufactories, which we may be able to erect in the future. Under such circumstances I have occupied a tolerably large tract, which may help but cannot injure our prospect.

"We have thus commenced as American farmers, with four horses, six oxen, four cows, ten sheep, and forty hogs, beside the necessary agricultural implements. This is our stock capital; but the best capital is our labor, which we are carrying on zealously and in good spirits. With the exception of chill and fever, which seized three of my children, but cured itself without the aid of medicine, we all rejoice in good health, in spite of our steady labors in making hay, and breaking up the prairie for next year's crops.

"With the claim I have bought a house, which rather deserves the name of a hut, and will be delivered to us about the middle of October. We shall winter in it, and build ourselves a better dwelling in the spring. At present we are camping in a tent, in a thick forest on the borders of the river.

"This is our present situation. The future will decide whether it may become the corner stone of a newer and happier existence."

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The business in which New Bedford, New London, and some other places, have acquired so much wealth, it was thought by many, on the discovery of gold in California, would be ruined, but it has never been more profitable than since this discovery. Oil brings a very high price, the ships have been successful in obtaining cargoes, and though at one time the masters were obliged to keep wide off from the coast of California to prevent their crews from deserting, yet recently there has been no difficulty on this score, and ere long, the coast of California will probably furnish an abundance of recruits from the whale ships.

The New Bedford papers state that at the present time there are five ships and four barks building in that vicinity for the whale fishery, and one ship of 500 tons, for the merchant service.

There are also building at Bath, Me., for New Bedford merchants, two ships of 400 tons, for the whale fishery, and one of 500 tons, for the merchant service.—*Newburyport Herald.*

BANKING.—The Cincinnati Enquirer in alluding to the prevalent sentiment in our constitutional convention for *some* kind of banking, advices that *all* kinds be adopted, for if, as the editor well remarks, banking is a necessity—a blessing—a commercial and, as we once heard a paper philosopher advocate a social advantage, why not have *as much of it* as possible? Can community have too much of a great blessing? If *some* men shall have a legal right to make money out of lamp-black and rags, why should it not be the legal right of *all men*?

One great advantage in universal banking, we would suggest, would be a constitutional or statute provision, imposing fine or imprisonment, or both, upon any person refusing to receive the paper.— Suspensions and, possibly, failure would thus be provided against.—*Lafayette Cou.*

WITCHCRAFT.—Grace Greenwood writes from Boston that G. P. R. James is engaged in collecting statistics for a romance of the days of witchcraft in New England.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.—We observe, of late, a marked improvement in the tone of the northern press on the subject of the peace measures of congress and other collateral topics. Through the operation of Union committees and Union meetings, editors are beginning to recover their freedom.— We, who understand better than some others, how abolition tyranny is brought to bear upon the public press, have commisserated more than we have blamed, the condition of many editors of the interior, who, with subscribers, &c., barely sufficient to sustain their establishments, have found themselves driven to the alternative of abandoning their business and means of subsistence or yielding to the storm. In most cases they have preferred the latter; and the consequence is, that an artificial public sentiment has been created and sustained, even by multitudes who at heart are disgusted with it.— Politicians, ever eager for votes, have bowed obsequiously to a delusion which they despised. Clergymen have been drawn into the vortex; and thus the whole north has seemed to be a great hot-bed of abolitionism, when, in fact, a large majority of the people were sound and conservative. From this miserable thraldom, nothing but a united movement on the part of those who had any independence left, could have rescued the community.— When the emancipation is complete, the freedmen, if we mistake not, will revenge themselves upon their tormentors. Abolitionists will be abhorred and despised. Clergymen and others, will recover their position, and instead of "ten thousand pulpits" belching forth denunciations against slavery, slaveholders, and everything southern, the voice of the preacher will be directed against the sins of his own people, and the latter will begin to look at the beam in their own eye, instead of magnifying the mote in their brother's eye, into a mountain, filling the earth and piercing the heavens. Then we hope that the gospel will produce its legitimate fruits, instead of barrenness and desolation, the fit reward of sowing to the wind.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

☞A new electric light is exhibiting in London at the Polytechnic. A strip of silver foil pasted on the ceiling gives a light equal to two thousand candles.

UNCERTAINTY OF WILL MAKING.—Some of the heirs of John Jacob Astor have been claiming of the executors of his will a larger bequest than the latter considered the claimants were entitled to under the will.

"I give to the said six children of my daughter Dorethea, (Mrs. L.) or to such of them, as may survive me, $100,000 stock of the public debt of the city of New York, bearing five per cent. interest, usually called the Water loan, to be paid to each on attaining the age of 21 years, and the interest of the shares of those under that age to be accumulated for their benefit until that period; and in case any of them should die before that age without surviving issue, then his or her share shall be to the survivors."

It was contended that this bequest meant $100,000 to each; the executors, on the other hand, contended it meant $100,000 collectively. The court agreed with the last interpretation of the will.

☞We are gratified to be able to announce the arrival, in the steamship Philadelphia, yesterday, of Maj. J. G. Barnard and party, who compose the surveying corps of the Tehuantepec railroad. They will start for the Isthmus on the steamship Alabama, which will leave this port on the 5th of December.—*N. O. Pic., 25th ult.*

"COBBLERS" AND 'SMASHERS,' *for the World's Fair.*—A correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times writes:

"I must give you a specimen of the profound knowledge of the commissioners appointed to receive applications for articles for the grand exhibition of '51. A shrewd, intelligent Yankee addressed a very polite letter to these functionaries, inquiring whether he would be permitted to make American juleps, cobblers, brandy smashers, etc., in the refreshment rooms of the glass palace of Hyde Park. After waiting ten days, he received a laconic epistle, written on a mammoth sheet, and sealed with a pound of wax, asking him, the aforesaid Yankee, to bottle up one of his juleps, and send it to the commissioners as a sample of what he intended to provide for the million."

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

The Central Railroad Incorporators.

The letter of Judge Scates calling upon his associate corporators to meet at this city, will be found below. This suggestion will meet, we doubt not, with the general approbation, and as the measure is of such importance to the welfare of the state, it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance. It is gratifying to know that public sentiment is right, in reference to the relinquishment of the charter of the Great Western Railway company; and that such action will be had, as will put a quietus upon the arrogant pretensions of D. B. Holbrook and his Cairo company associates; who are planning to appropriate to themselves the munificent grant from congress. These schemes of personal aggrandizement, at the expense of the state, should, and will receive a just rebuke from the legislature.

Judge Scates, is entitled to the thanks of the people for leading off in this matter:

To the Corporators
of the Great Western Railway Company:

The undersigned, one of the corporators in said company, would request all the corporators of said company, to meet at Springfield, on the 6th of January, 1851, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient and necessary, for the public good; by surrendering up the char, to the state, or such other course as may be desired by the general assembly—and so as to remove all doubts and questions relative to said company's rights and powers—and that disposition may be made of the donation of land for the construction of said work, as to the legislature may seem best, without being encumbered or embarrassed by the rights and powers under the existing charter. This course becomes prudent and necessary in view of the course of the Cairo City and Canal Company upon this subject, as indicated by recent publications and acts of said company, as if said company were the sole corporator of said railway. A full attendance is earnestly requested. The following is the first section of said act.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly,* That the president and directors of the Cairo City and Canal Company, under the name and style of the "Great Western Railway Company," chartered March 6th, 1843—and that Wm. F. Thornton, Willis Allen, Thomas G. C. Davis, John Moore John Huffman, John Green, Robert Blackwell Benjamin Bond, Daniel H. Brush, Geo W. Pace, Walter B. Scates, Samuel K. Casey, Albert G. Caldwell, Humphrey B. Jones, Charles Hait, Ira Minard, Charles Hempstead, John P. Chapin, Uri Osgood, H. D. Berley, Henry Corwith, J. C. Pugh, John G. McGraw, Onslow Peters, D. D. Shumway, Justin Butterfield, John B. Turner, Mark Skinner and Gavion D. A. Parks, are associated with said company in the construction of said railroad, and are hereby empowered and reinstated, with all the powers and privileges contained in the said act of incorporation, and are also subject to all the restrictions in said act, the act in force, March 3d, 1845, which repealed the charter of said company, to the contrary notwithstanding, and are also subject to such restrictions and priviléges as are hereinafter granted and provided."

WALTER B. SCATES.

MT. VERNON, ILL., Nov. 25, 1850.

☞A great improvement in the manufacture of watches, has just been made in Geneva, by which watch keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and another movement regulates the hand.

☞The county court of St. Louis have subscribed $100,000 in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

☞The statue of the Greek Slave, by Powers, is exhibiting in St. Louis.

☞The message of Gov. Seabrook of South Carolina recommends secession from the Union.

☞A great Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the 27th, and the masses present, with the utmost unanimity, voted for resolutions opposing dissolution.

☞The loss of the Western Railroad Company by the defalcation of one of its officers last spring, is ascertained to be over sixty thousand dollars, after cashing the securities turned over by the defaulter, upon the first discovery of the deficit.

☞Extensive preparations are being made at Richmond for the convention of manufacturers and miners, which is to assemble there on the 5th of December. A committee of seventy-seven will represent the city of Richmond.

JENNY LIND'S PROPERTY, TAXES, DONATIONS, &c.—The Home Journal states that Jenny Lind pays £1,500 annually, under the English income tax. She has about $750,000 invested in the English three per cents. Her annual income from that source is therefore about $22,000. She has given charities about $400,000. The entire amount of her European wealth is estimated at $1,000,000,

SECOND WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—The next World's exhibition is to be held at Governor's Island, New York—at least, so it has been decided in cabinet council. A beautiful building is to be erected on the island, for the purpose, which for the time will serve as a government warehouse.— No duty will be exacted if the articles are re-shipped to Europe, but if sold by the exhibitors or their agents, the duty is to be paid at the time of delivering the articles. Works of art are to be included in the exhibition.

☞The army board have just completed their experiments, testing the repeating pistols invented by Colt and other inventors, as to which is the most efficient, and as to their adaptation to the service of their respective commands, and what advantages they possess, if any, over the common dragoon pistol. The report is to be made to the department. Mr. Colt, to show that water did not render his pistol inoperative, loaded the six chambers, fitted on the caps, and immerged that section in water, and fired off all the charges.

☞A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican from Cincinnati, dated Dec. 7th, says:

Flour firm, without any change in price. Whisky 25c. Hogs are active: sales of 7,000 at $3 85 to $4, closing firm. Green meats firm, at 3¼ to 5¼c, for shoulders and hams.

☞The Ohio river at Cincinnati, five feet on the 6th and 7th.

☞Navigation on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers is suspended; but present appearances indicate that it will be resumed in a few days.

☞A boy was arrested in Boston for selling to a stranger a ticket of admission to the Common to see the moon rise.

☞With the exception of the single route between Louisville and Cincinnati, we believe that the mail arrangements on our western rivers are worse than none, and that our people would be better off if the department would entirely withdraw its miscalled facilities from us and allow us to make our own contracts.—*Lou. Jour.*

The above from an ultra whig paper, is but one of a thousand of the little complaints going the rounds of the press in regard to the inefficiency of the present postmaster general.

MILITARY TRIP TO EUROPE.—Captain Vincent's "Light Guards," one of New York's best military companies, is making extensive arrangements to visit Liverpool, London and Paris, in June next. They contemplate mustering one hundred strong "rank and file." One of the Collins' steamers is to convey them to England and back. In furtherance of this design, one of the honorary members of the corps has signified his willingness to subscribe $5,000 towards defraying the expenses attendant upon the jaunt.

CANADIAN WHEAT.—The Rochester American is informed by a gentleman who visited the Canada fair at Niagara that the show of wheat excelled everything of the kind they have ever witnessed.— Each sample was required to contain twenty-five bushels, and upwards of a thousand bushels were exhibited. In quality and perfect cleanliness, it surpassed the best Genesees wheat. The premium lots were puchased for the World's Fair in London, and the prizes ranged from $100 down to $20.

Morse Telegraph Line.

The masts of this line are up from St. Louis to a point some distance west of this place, and within the present week the wires will be up also—so that when the legislature convenes, and perhaps, for some days before, we will be in direct lightning communication with St. Louis, and through that point with all the principal towns and cities of the United States. Col. Benton may then take snuff in Washington, and *Austin A. King* and his free-soil coadjutors may sneeze in apt and proper time.

Jefferson (Mo.) Metropolitan.

☞Our packers are doing a fine business. The highest price yet paid for hogs is $3,25, some think the price may reach $3,50. The extreme price in Cincinnati on the 27th was $4.

Lafayette Courier, 30th.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGGERY.—Mr. Scudder, a whig candidate for congress in the New Bedford district, thus defines Massachusetts whiggery:

"I have not the time for extending any remarks, but will briefly say that the doctrines and views upon the subject of slavery, which the Massachusetts whigs have so long battled for cannot be given up by me. I shall be ready at all times to make a legitimate practical application of them throughout the Union, which, if effected would undoubtedly repeal the enactment called the fugitive slave law, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and extend the principles of the Wilmot Proviso over all the territorial possessions of the United States."

From Texas.

A dispatch from New Orleans gives the following:

"We have news from Texas up the 20th. Governor Bell, in his message to the legislature, commenced by saying, that the acceptance of the boundary bill was anticipated by him and the legislature. He justifies his submission of the propositions to the people. He thinks it is to be regretted that congress was not more specific in defining the mode of acceptance and making known, at the federal treasury, the amount of debt for which the five millions of stock are to be obtained, or had deemed the relinquishment by the state of all liability on the part of the United States, as a sufficient guarantee. He considers that the creditors of Texas must look to her alone, and not to Texas, for the adjustment of the claims. The claims in regard to the bonds issued by the late Republic, for double the amount of the original contracts, he thinks, between the individuals, would be void on account of usury. He recommends that the government should certainly pay its creditors the full amount of benefits received, and interest on the amount from the time when it should have been paid. He also recommends that a law be passed, requiring all creditors holding claims against the Republic of Texas, for which the revenues arising from impost duties were especially pledged, to file releases in favor of the United States in respect to said claims, with the comptroller of the state, within a specified time, and in default thereon their claims upon the United States, for liability of said debts growing out of the transfer of the revenue under the articles of annexation, should be considered as waived.

☞Sickness in California is an expensive business. The fee bill agreed upon by the San Francisco Medical Society is published with their bylaws, and fixes the price of a single visit from a physician (who is not a regular attendant) at $32; from the regular attending physician, $16; and $10 for every mile traveled from the city; when detained, for each hour, $32; for a written opinion or advice, $50 to $100; for a visit at night, $100; for an opinion involving a question of law, $150; for a post mortem examination, in case of legal investigation, $200; do., at the family's request, $100; certificate of the state of a patient's health, $250; for vaccination, $32; case of ordinary labor, $150; application of forceps $300; operation of turning, $500; removing stone from the bladder, $500 to $1000; for amputation of a leg or arm, $300; extirpation of tumors, $100 to $1,000; for trephining, $1,000; operation on the eye, $100 to $1,000. The San Francisco Herald, speaking of the effects of these high rates on medical gentlemen of the States, says:

"We beg them not to be deceived, however, by the showy appearance of these rates, there are, unfortunately, many physicians in this city skillful and able as any of the Medical Society, who would be glad to earn $500 a month, even though they had to perform every day the strange sounding operations to which that sum is affixed."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Extracts from Gov. Manly's message to the legislature:

"The spirit of disunion, heretofore confined to some particular section of the country, is now, however, acquiring an expansion and strength that demand the combined counteraction of the sons of freedom, and friends of the Union throughout the land. In this parricidal strife, let us take neither lot nor part. Let us hold fast the union of the states. The last to come into the holy alliance of the *old thirteen*, let us be the last to leave it. The footprints of Washington and his matchless compeers may be followed without doubtfulness or wavering. It is union which gives us all we are or hope to be. It is the key-arch of our liberty and national greatness; and I claim the privilege of my official station solemnly to invoke the people of North Carolina, and their representatives to beware how they hold communion with cabal or convention to sap and overthrow it.

But let us not be misunderstood. We have been assured by patriotic statesmen of the north, that in the free states, the masses of the people are sound upon the question of negro slavery, and are opposed to disturbing the institution as it exists; that the spirit of abolitionism is confined to a body of fanatics, contemptible for numbers or respectability. As they value the union of these states, let them see to it. Let these patriotic masses now rise up in their strength and put down the treason and rebellion."

☞By the Woodstock Democrat we perceive, that the attention of the citizens of McHenry county, is becoming aroused to the influence which the contemplated railroads in this state will have, upon the interests of the farmers of this agricultural country. A meeting was held on the 26th ult., to ascertain the prospect of the extension of the Rock River Valley railroad, (which is to run from Fond du Lac, Wis., down the Rock River valley,) through the town of Woodstock, thence to Algonquin and Elgin, to connect with the Chicago and Galena railroad. Resolutions were passed expressive of the views of the meeting, which will be published in a future number.

La Salle Democrat.

☞Moustaches are pronounced by the London Military Gazette as conducive to health, and by absorbing the 'cold of the air before it enters the nostrils, are consequently a preservation against consumption.' It appears then, according to this authority, that a man does the principal part of his breathing through his nose, and not through his mouth. If moustaches were intended for the purpose mentioned, nature must have been very remiss in not providing the women with them, for they are as much liable to diseases of the lungs as men. Now that they are proved to be useful, they will probably be dropped, as they have heretofore been esteemed because they were ornamental.

PERSONAL.—Our countryman, Powers, is at work on an emblematic statue of the Republic of the United States, which is progressing, and Mr. Crawford's design for a monument to Washington is described as follows: The design, for which $100,000 is to be paid, is original and striking. From the centre of a huge block of granite, cut into the form of a star with six rays, rises a pedestal, on which stands an equestrian statue of the legislator, sixteen feet in height. The six points of the star are surmounted by six colossal statues— one of them an allegorical figure of Virginia, the hero's birth place—three of them statues of distinguished generals who were his companions in arms—the other two representing statesmen who were connected with him in the great struggle and succeeded him in the office of president The casting, it is said, will be done in either Paris or Munich. All the figures, except that of Virginia, to be done in bronze.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—During the past week the receipts of wheat and flour greatly decreased, compared with any week the previous two months. Of wheat, 18,941 sacks and 68 bbls., or 38,168 bushels were landed at our wharf, viz: From Illinois river 29,222 bushels, from upper Mississippi 6,198 bushels, and from Missouri river 738 bushels. During same period 8,798 barrels of flour were received by river, from all sources.

St. Louis Republican, 8th.

A YOUNG JAFHET.—'My son, can you take a trunk for me up to the hotel? said a passenger stepping from a boat on to the levee, to a ragged looking youngster, who set balancing himself on the tail of a dray.

'Your son! cried the boy, eyeing him from head to foot. 'Well, I'll be dod drabbed if I aint in luck. Here I,ve been tryin' to find out my daddy for three years, and all of a sudden up comes the old hoss his self, and knows me right off. How are you I' stretching out a muddy looking paw.— The traveler was nonplussed. Between a smile and a frown, he inquired:

'What is your name, sir?'

'My name? So you don't know? Well, it is nothin' for people in these parts to have so many children that they don't know their names. My name's Bill; but some folks call me William for short. What the other part is, I reckon you know. If you don't, you must ax the ole 'oman.'

And shouldering the trunk, he marched off towards the hotel, mumbling to himself:

'Well, this is a go. The old gemman comes home at last. Good clothes, big trunk; must have the fin. Well, I'm in luck.'

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 11, 1850.

Indiana and the Compromise.

It is with pleasure we learn that the constitutional convention of Indiana has endorsed the measures of the compromise. The subject had been much discussed in the convention, and on the 5th, the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 90 to 26:

Whereas, the congress of the United States passed, at its last session, a series of acts, commonly called the compromise measures; and, whereas, certain misguided individuals, in various states in the Union, have expressed their determination to resist a portion of its laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general features and intention, the said series of compromise measures, as passed by congress, and recognizes in the success of these measures, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinion of individuals, as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one or any of the acts of congress above referred to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to their requisitions, and to carry out, in good faith, the conditions of that compromise on the subject of domestic slavery, which is coeval with the federal constitution.

These resolutions, doubtless, reflect the sentiment of nine-tenths of the *people* of that noble state, and is a withering rebuke to the gambling demagogues in the north, who have looked to the north-west to sustain them in their schemes of sectional agitation. The representatives of the people of Illinois, when they convene here this winter, will utter the same sentiments, if they reflect the wishes and opinions of their constituents. That the legislature will perform this duty, we have no doubt whatever.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Barnes, charged with robbing the mail, was brought to the bar yesterday and plead not guilty. A jury was empannelled and the case is progressing to-day. It will probably occupy two or three days.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These singers, who have been toasted all over the country as the best itinerant troupe, will be here on Friday next, and give a concert on the same evening at the court-house. Our citizens will recollect that this company gave a concert here two or three years ago, and elicited the greatest applause.

WILL REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—At the late election there was a tie between two candidates for the legislature—Jones and Jordon—both whigs. The election was decided by lot, on Thursday last, in favor of Willard T. Jones, of DuPage. The other representatives for this district are, S. W. Randall and J. O. Norton. The first a democrat, and the latter a whig.

☞The New York Sun has an article upon the broken Havre de Grace bank, and charges malice in the proceedings against Moses Y. Beach, the Sun editor, who has dabbled in almost every bank swindle in that quarter for years.

☞The Mobile papers record another of those awful disasters which so frequently occur in our southern waters—the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Antoinette Douglas, at Tate's shoals, on the 21st November. Twenty-five or thirty lives were lost. The papers and books of the boat were lost, and about 800 bales of cotton destroyed.

ARRIVAL FROM CHAGRES.—The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 28th. She left Chagres on the 20th inst., with one hundred and ninety-six passengers, from San Francisco; one hundred and sixty of whom came, in the British ship Avon, from San Juan. They reported that about 2,500 passengers are on their way from California to Realejo.

☞Messrs. Satterly and Philip Weber arrived here last evening from California.

☞Some *wag* in Missouri has published an enumeration of the democratic states in the Union, which he says will send delegates to the national democratic convention, in *favor of Col. Benton for* the presidency. Among these states we find Illinois included!

THE RIVERS.—We learn by passengers up last evening from St. Louis, that navigation is, for the present, suspended on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi rivers, and that ice is rapidly forming opposite St. Louis, threatening to close below. The weather is cold this morning, but there are signs of a break-up in a day or two.

WHIG PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS.—Bickerings among the whigs in regard to the presidential succession have broken out in high whig quarters. The following is a paragraph from the New York Herald:

"The remarks of Mr. Clayton, at the recent dinner, endorsing the nomination of Gen. Scott for the presidency, is regarded in this locality as a studied blow at President Fillmore, and it was, no doubt, so intended. Mr. Clayton is a proud, conceited man, and is not a little sore that Mr. Fillmore did not make him "the man of his counsels." Mr. Webster is looking to a nomination, and will not easily be shoved off the course. The western friends of Gen. Scott, at the Philadelphia convention in 1844, consented to take Gen. Taylor for their standard-bearer, with an implied understanding that Gen. Scott should be remembered at the ensuing national whig convention."

☞The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a large number of communications from members of the Methodist church, denouncing the act of the thirty ministers of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, in regard to the fugitive slave law. We quote the following from one of the writers:

"It is remembered, and painfully remembered, by many of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal church, in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and elsewhere, that the Methodist Episcopal church in these United States, was rent in twain by an act of the last general conference held in this city several years since, in deposing a southern bishop, against whose spotless character nothing could be brought (even by men of kindred spirits to the thirty preachers,) except he had married a lady owning slaves. And now we have the Methodist Episcopal church south, and the Methodist Episcopal church north. We can tell the amount of political disaffection and disunion that may be justly chargeable upon this wicked division of one of the largest bodies of the protestant church, that in the 'happy days of yore' knew no north nor south.

The Journal also says in reference to the difficulties which have begun in the Hesse Cassel, and which have been extended until powerful states have become implicated:

"Let the United States take warning from what they see in Germany. Bad management may easily place us in the same predicament, or indeed a much worse one. If the north and south cannot live together as brethren, they must live together as enemies. Which of the two is preferable?"

☞The following sensible article is taken from the New York Sun of the 16th inst:

"Mr. George Thompson, the English M. P., is announced to speak at Faneuil hall, in Boston.— We believe it to be generally conceded by all parties, that however we may differ amongst ourselves upon questions of domestic policy, we require no English gentleman, be he an M. P., or not, to come over here and lecture us. Mr. Thompson may approve or disapprove of our institutions to any extent he pleases, but his interference, we would have him to understand, in our affairs, is uncalled for and impertinent. It appears that he receives an annuity of £200 a year, for making war upon slavery. We would have no objection to his receiving £2,000 a year, for the same purpose; but we have a decided objection to any foreign interference in our domestic concerns.

Our readers may recollect that a few months ago, Mr. Whitney, an American gentlemen, undertook to deliver a series of lectures in Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, on American oratory. At the first lecture, in Dublin, he delivered Patrick Henry's famous speech for war. What was the consequence? He received an order the next day, from the castle, to leave the city! Here was an act of pure despotism, for Mr. Whitney did not attack in any way, the British constitution. Mr. Thompson, however, comes to our country for the avowed purpose of assailing our institutions, and of exciting hatred and animosity between our citizens. We trust Americans everywhere, will treat him as he deserves, and quietly inform him that he had better go home, and attend to the slavery institutions of his own country."

We doubt, however, whether this hireling scamp will be treated as he deserves to be in the city of Boston. His business is to stir up and keep alive the spirit of fanaticism; and those of the same kidney as himself, will look upon his mission to this country as an interposition of providence to proclaim the "higher law" to the people of the states.

Louisville Dem.

☞Mr. Paine, the gas man, exhibited his new light, in Worcester, on Tuesday evening, previous to showing it at the World's Fair. It is said, by the Transcript's correspondent, to have succeeded.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Lard rendered fluid by mixing with Rosin.*—Professor Olmstead, of New Haven, has lately made the important discovery, that by adding one pound of powdered rosin to three pounds of lard, well stirred together, the mass becomes semi-fluid at 72 deg. farenheit, and on its being melted, which it does at 90 deg., notwithstanding if melted alone, the rosin requires 800 deg. and the lard 97 deg. of heat, the compound will remain transparent and limpid at that temperature.— As it cools, a pellicle begins to form on the surface, at 67 deg.; and at 76 deg. it remains a dense semi-fluid.

The discovery of the above named fact will be of great importance to those who use lard lamps, as the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and the power of illumination increased two-fifths; yet, after two hours' burning, it loses its brilliancy on account of the wick becoming clogged. This will not be an important objection in families, while in point of economy the gain will be considerable, for lard is worth three or four times as much as rosin.

To machinists, the discovery is very important, as it enables them to make use of lard instead of oil, which is not only a saving in cost, but, what is of far more importance, the addition of the rosin completely neutralizes the quality of acidity in the lard, which corrodes metals, particularly brass and copper, to such a degree it is unfit to apply to anything not in constant use. Professor Olmstead says a thin coating of the compound laid upon a grate or sheet iron stove, with a brush, as thin as possible, will keep it free from rust all summer, although stored in a damp place.

To soap-makers the discovery is also important. If one pound of the compound is added to two pounds of common Windsor soap, the quality is greatly improved, and the tendency that soap has to grow rancid, when in use or kept moist, is thus entirely prevented. A shaving cream of an excellent quality may be made by taking a cake of good shaving soap and steaming it soft in a close cup, and mixing half its weight of the compound and working it well together, adding a little oil of almonds or any other agreeable flavor.

The same compound applied to boots and shoes, renders them almost impervious to water, and if applied to the soles will not soil the floor. The uppers will be soft and pliable, and not prevented from receiving a blackish polish.

For oiling carriages the mixture of lard and rosin will be valuable; and, when wanted for heavy wheels, a proper consistency may be given to it by adding wheat flour, or if greatly preferred black lead.

No doubt the soap paste above described would be a good lubrication for carriage wheels. We hope this discovery will increase the consumption of lard, and thereby give an improved market to the farmer, and thus enable him to turn land into lard, and lard into light, and in the mean time, enlighten his mind and improve his condition.

American Agriculturist.

☞The Northampton, Mass., Gazette says, that on the day of the state election, Mr. Peter Princely, an Englishman, of that town, aged one hundred and five years, voted the whig ticket, being the first vote he ever cast. He presented himself to vote last year, but had not then been taxed.

LADY SUFFOLK.—Mr. Bryan, the owner of Lady Suffolk, purchased her thirteen years ago for $112, from a butcher, who was driving her before his cart every day. He has had her on the turf ever since, and during that time she has won for him the handsome sum of $40,000. She has been a valuable animal, but as she is getting so old—18 years—her days of glory must soon depart. Yet in her old age her owner values her at $5000. She is an ungainly looking creature, but still a terrible one to go.

CHINESE MAGYARS.—Gutzlaff, the Chinese missionary, says that he has discovered in an interior province in China, a tribe who speak exactly the same language as the Magyars of Hungary.

This tribe is entirely ignorant of Christianity.— Two Hungarian gentleman, named Brady, are going to China with the missionary, on his return, for the purpose of visiting these Chinese Magyars.

A LAKE VOYAGE.—The Cleveland Plaindealer relates the account of a perilous voyage upon Lake Superior, as furnished by George Wetherell. The substance of the story is this:

A Mr. Griswold, wife, and small child, with a boy 17 years old, left Eagle harbor, on the south shore of Lake Superior, in a small skiff. Their destination was Eagle river, some ten miles up the coast. The wind blew strong off land, and, fearing the wind might change, they put out into Lake to make sure of clearing a bold and rocky shore. The skiff was seen "putting out"—the wind continued off shore—and days and weeks passed and nothing was heard of the voyagers. The coast between the points was traversed for days, but no tidings of the family. At length they were given up, and mourned for by their friends as dead.

But after three weeks they were all found safe at the Saut Ste. Marie. They had been picked up by a schooner, drifting near the Canada shore, seven days after they left Eagle harbor. It seems that after they had left the harbor the wind increased off shore, the night came on, and they were blown into the lake. The boy of seventeen years of age was a half breed, and a *voyageur*; he took command; he spread a sort of sail, and kept before the wind. The lake across at this point is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. The wind changed several times, and they were floating about upon this "waste of waters" seven days and nights, and most of the time out of sight of land. When picked up by the schooner, they had abandoned all hope of relief, and despairingly surrendered themselves to their fate. It is also said that they had no provisions; but that they could have lived so long, under such exposure and without food, is hardly credible. We have experienced some "hair-breadth" escapes, and heard of many on this great inland sea, but this one is altogether the most extraordinary one in our list.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.—Capt. Potter, of the barque Milwood, arrived at this port last evening, has furnished us with the following extract from his journal: "30th October, 1850, lat. 23 deg. 30 min. N., lon. 58 W., experienced a heavy shock of an earthquake, or otherwise of some submarine explosion, making a loud rumbling noise resembling thunder, causing the ship to tremble and shake so violently as to awaken all hands and start them on deck in a fright. The weather at the time was perfectly clear and calm, not a breath of wind to be felt, nor scarcely a cloud to be seen. The phenomenon happened at about half-past 4 a. m.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Which is the Weaker Sex?

Females are called the weaker sex, but why? If they are not strong, who is? When men must wrap themselves in thick garments and encase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women in silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable! When men wear water proof boots over woolen hose, and encase the whole in india rubber to keep them from freezing, women wear thin silk hose and cloth shoes and pretend not to feel the cold. When men cover their heads with furs and then complain of the severity of the weather, women half cover their heads with straw bonnets, and ride twenty miles in an open sleigh, facing a cold north-wester and pretend not to suffer at all!

They can sit, too, by men who stink of rum and tobacco smoke; enough to poison a whole house, and not appear more annoyed than though they were a bundle of roses!

Year after year they can bear abuse of all sorts from drunken husbands, as though their strength was made of iron.

And then is not woman's mental strength greater than man's? Can she not endure suffering that would bow the stoutest man to the earth? Call not woman the weaker vessel; for had she not been stronger than man, the race would long since have been extinct. Hers is a state of endurance a man cannot bear.

Man labors ten or twelve hours per day, and then his work is done, both body and mind can rest, but woman's work is never done—she is never idle. From early dawn her hands are busy, at noon she is not idle, and at night her task is not accomplished. When all else has been accomplished, sewing or knitting fills her spare moments till the hour of retirement arrives, and even then, when her lord and master is snoozing it, as unconscious as a sleeping calm, she must take care of the child, and perhaps be aroused from her fitful slumbers ten times each night.

If woman was not the stronger vessel she could not live three years after marrirge.—*Pleasure Boat.*

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.—At "a great meeting of colored citizens" recently held in Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the speakers stated that it become the duty of the colored race to bestir themselves, and by all means to increase their influence; and another said he could support no one who was not in favor of the fugitive slave law, and that he would also inquire from the candidate for mayor if he could divide the public works with the colored people, and give them a fair share, and, if he answered in the negative, then he could not have his vote at least.

From this it is easy for white laboring men at the north to perceive what the effect of abolition agitation will be, if unrestrained. From an equal standing and a free competition in the field and on the street, the colored race will demand it in the workshop; and, when this is attained, they have only one step further to go, and demand an absolute equality at the polls, in the militia, at the social board, and in the marriage relation. Beautiful philanthropy this!—*Washington Republic.*

OUR LAKE BOATS EXCITE ASTONISHMENT IN EUROPE.—*The supposed size of our Lakes.*—The following extract of a letter from E. P. Thompson, the European agent of Michigan, to J. W. Brooks, superintendent of the Central railroad line, appears in the Detroit Advertiser:

"While at Stuttgard, an incident occurred worthy of note. I gave a pair of the steamer's pictures to Mr. Flinchman, the consul, to be suspended in his office. Mr. F. took them to a frame maker to have them mounted. The frame-maker, when he had finished his job, suspended them in his shop window. This was no sooner done than the pictures (filling up the entire window) drew an immense assembly of persons, and situated as the frame maker's store was, in the central part of the city, it drew a large crowd for several days; when the minister of the interior seeing them, desired the worthy frame-maker to send them to the palace of the king of Wurtemberg, to be exhibited to his majesty.

"Of course, the request was complied with, but at the cost of the pictures. The king was highly pleased with them, and expressed great surprise that such mammoth steamers could navigate our lakes! On their return, the minister intimated to the frame-maker that his majesty would be highly pleased to become the possessor of a pair himself, to be placed in his private gallery. This fact being made known to the worthy consul, they were presented to the king, and now grace the walls of William, king of Wurtemberg. The following day I presented Mr. Flinchman with another pair. I may say with much truth, that whenever they were exhibited, they attracted much attention and elicited great admiration."

A WELSH MAGISTRATE.—A traveller having made an excellent supper at an inn in North Wales, observed that nobody could have made a better.

Stop, stop, said the landlord, you are in Wales, sir; and not make personal comparisons, without adding, the mayor excepted.

No! rejoins the other, I'll except neither mayor nor alderman, I say no man could have made a better supper than I have done.

Will you not? said Boniface, then let me tell you, you'll be fined five shillings.

Fined or confined, it matters not, I'll not except one of them.

The landlord made his bow and exit; but the next morning summoned his guest before the mayor for this act of petty treason, and the fine was in consequence exacted and paid; when the traveller turning round to the landlord in open court thus addressed him:

I have traveled through the greater part of England, Scotland and Ireland: and except the identical animal that chews the thistle, I have never met with so egregious an ass as you are, landlord, and then turning with an air of profound reverence to the bench, he added, the mayor excepted.

A DELICATE STOMACH.—"Will you have some catsup?" asked a gentleman of aunt Priscilla, at a dinner table.

"Dear me, no!" she replied, with a shudder, "I'm fond of cats in their place, but I should as soon think of eating dog soup!"

The gentleman did not urge her.

TWO GOOD ONES.—A friend of ours, whose chief, if not only failing, was a penchant for good liquors, was asked a few days ago, by a close-fisted old customer, to partake of some very old whisky, which he valued very highly. He consented not reluctantly, when his hospitable entertainer took the bottle and poured out what our friend regarded as a very small dose. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked rather sceptically—'you say this is forty years old?'

'Yes,' replied the host.

'Then,' replied our friend, 'all I have to say is, that it's particularly small for its age.'

A gay and witty lady-friend of ours, of this city, who was going up to Louisville on one of the fashionable and much-puffed steamboats of the Mississippi, was troubled, as the other passengers were, by cockroaches and other entomological specimens that pervaded every part of the boat.—Happening with the captain, who was rather proud and consequential a personage, the following conversation occurred:

Lady.—"Captain, I thought you commanded a steamboat."

Captain.—"So I do, madam, and a finer does not run."

Lady.—"I beg pardon, but I think you ought to call yourself the captain of a buggy rather than a steamboat,"—accompanying the remark with a certain expression which explained very satisfactorily the meaning of the allusion.—*N. O. Delta.*

Bridal Quarrels.

A trifling disagreement about a trifling matter may destroy a life of enjoyment. And it usually happens that when the married pair do quarrel, the occasion is so despicable they are ashamed to think of it. Yet that silly circumstance, like a drop of ink discoloring the whole vessel of water, often spreads its influence over the whole life. Just as

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

I find an exceedingly painful illustration of these ideas in an English publication, for the truth of which its author pledges his word.

A young couple had passed the first weeks of their marriage at the house of a friend. Having at length occupied their new home, they were taking their first breakfast, when the following scene occurred.

The young husband was innocently opening a boiled egg in an egg cup. The bride observed that he was breaking the shell at what *she thought* was the wrong end.

"How strange it looks," said she, "to see you break your egg, at the small end my dear. No one else does so; and it looks so odd."

"O, I think it's quite as good, in fact better, than breaking it at the large end, love, for when you break the large end, the egg runs over the top," replied the husband.

"But it looks very odd, when no one else does so," rejoined the wife.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way that you have got of eating an egg. That dipping strips of bread and butter into an egg certainly is not tidy. But I do not object to your doing as you please, if you will let me break my egg at the small end," retorted the husband.

I am quite sure my way is not so bad as eating fruit pie with a knife, as you do, instead of using a fork; you always eat up your syrup as if you were not accustomed to have such things. You really do not see how very bad it looks, or I am sure you would not do so," added the wife.

"The syrup is made to be eaten with the pie, and why should I send it away in the plate?" asked the husband.

"No well bred person clears up the plate as if they were starved," said the bride, with a contemptuous toss of her little head.

"Well, then, I am not a well-bred person," replied the husband angrily.

"But you must be, if we are to be comfortable together," was the sharp answer of the fastidious lady.

"Well, I must break my egg at the small end, so it does not signify; and I must eat my syrup."

"Then, I will not have either fruit pies or eggs at the table."

"But I will have them," petulantly exclaimed the husband.

"Then I wish I had not been married to you," cried the young wife bursting into tears.

"And so do I," added the now incensed husband, as he arose and walked out of the room.

This domestic quarrel was followed by others equally trifling in their origin and disgraceful in their character; until the silly couple made themselves so disagreeable to each other that their home became unendurable, and they separated.

Now I doubt not, the reader is ready to pronounce this quarrel about the opening of the egg, a foolish affair. It was so, and yet I seriously question if the first quarrel between a newly married pair ever has a much more elevated beginning. Little things do great mischief, and are to be watched with a suspicious care.—*Bridal Greetings.*

We believe that the real ground of opposition to the fugitive slave law, on the part of many politicians in this state, is founded on a scheme to defeat Judge Douglas for a re-election to the senate. They seized hold of the measure in order to enlist in their behalf the abolitionists. Thus they hope by their infamous coalition with nullifiers to crush the talented Douglas. But their united efforts will prove abortive. The friends of Judge Douglas are increasing daily—and we hazard nothing in saying that he was never so popular in this state as he is at the present moment. Gen. Shields' numerous friends regard the denunciations of Douglas as a blow at that heroic senator. The fact is, our distinguished senators both occupy the same platform, and an attempt to injure the one, falls equally as heavy upon the other. Let this matter be understood.—*Joliet Signal.*

ST. LOUIS HOG MARKET.—The Intelligencer of Tuesday says:

Hogs continue scarce, and our packing establishments are comparatively doing nothing. To-day, notwithstanding the favorable state of the weather, but two or three were at work, and they not cutting to any very great extent. We hear of but one sale to-day, between 700 and 800 head, at $3 87½ to average 200 lbs. One or two small lots were sold at Alton to-day at $3 62½ to 3 75. Prices are still tending upward.

MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from Jackson to the Vicksburg Whig says:

The bill from the senate to call a convention of the people of this state will pass both houses, the senate by a large majority, and the house by from 15 to 20 votes. The house has expressed a determination not to let the people have a chance to vote for or against the convention. The convention is to be called whether the people desire to have one or not.

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

The Tactics of D. B. Holbrook—The Central Railroad.

No sooner had the law of congress been announced, making a grant of lands to Illinois for the construction of the Central Railroad, than the public is gravely informed by Mr. D. B. Holbrook that the release which he executed, in behalf of the Cairo, company was a fraud, and that he intended to repudiate his own acts, and take the benefit of the grant. It was also announced by him that he had made arrangements for the disbursement of large sums of money in furtherance of his design, but from the unmistakable signs which we see abroad, and the efforts which are now making to control public opinion and legislation, it is not difficult to decide whether his disbursements have been made in the purchase of *materials* for the road, or in subsidizing presses and hiring emissaries to forestall the action of the legislature.

Whether this man, who has uniformly deceived all who have confided in him, from the credulous foreign capitalists, who loaned him money on Cairo bonds, to the patient people of Illinois, who largely patronized the Cairo bank, has succeeded in raising more funds on a hypothecation of his claim to the grant of congress, or whether he is himself but a tool, is immaterial, so long as we find him in the way of honest and fair capitalists—and his groundless pretensions advocated by any citizen or any press in Illinois professing to desire the construction of the Central Railroad, and the honest application of the lands granted by congress.

Among the most recent investments of Mr. Holbrook, the Chicago Commercial Advertiser stands conspicuous, both for its reckless advocacy of the Cairo concern, and its virulent assaults upon the people and public men of Illinois. On a recent visit to the east, "Father Dutch" was frequently in close communion with Mr. Holbrook, and ever since his return, his paper has been filled with praises of that great financier, philanthropist and patriot, who originated the Central Railroad, and who alone procured the grant of land from congress!

Outside the city of Chicago, the Advertiser, two months ago, was almost unknown—having a circulation not much exceeding the number of counties in the state; but since it received this new impulse, it is profusely scattered throughout the state, and pushed in the faces of hundreds who had not so much as heard of its existence until it was thus gratuitously forced upon them "without money and without price."

What is the meaning of all this? What means the violent abuse of Douglas and Shields, and all others who oppose and spurn the pretensions of Mr. Holbrook? What impartial press in Illinois would assail Judge Douglas in such language as this:

"Judge Douglas has declared the first release of the Cairo company illegal and defective; but that he obtained a second one, that was legal, before he would vote for the grant of land. That will likely be found equally so. For, although he is an ex-judge, it is doubted if he knows enough of law, to either dictate or draw a legal release, in such a case; and his whole concern in the matter may be looked upon as much a piece of political trickery, as his bragging about it is bombastic, and that he had no more influence in procuring the grant than the barking of a poodle dog."

What independent press would be found glorifying the projector of the Cairo company in such a strain as the following:

"We frequently hear the originator of this great enterprise, Davies B. Holbrook, vilified by unreflecting men. So far as we have been able to trace out the sources of these railing charges, we find them to originate with desperate and unprincipled adventurers in politics. * * *

"Mr. Holbrook and his friends laid out the city of Cairo, and have expended about one million of dollars to protect it from inundation. Is there any harm in that? He next petitioned the legislature for a charter to build a railroad from Cairo to Chicago and branch to Galena. Is this wicked? He then petitioned congress for a pre-emption to the lands on the route to aid in its construction. What is there wrong in this? We can see nothing wrong in it at all. But it looks to us like a sensible, practicable and magnanimous enterprise, calculated to enrich and benefit the state.

"But these revilers of Mr. Holbrook are the very men who put their heads together to defeat Mr. Holbrook's plan of the railroad, and create a vast political machine to plunder the people of this state, rob European capitalists, and everybody else that they could get into their trap, under the cover of 'the grand system of internal improvements'

"They obtained the money, squandered and plundered it, disappointed and embarrassed the Cairo company, and all others whose success depended upon the construction of this road. Many engaged in other speculations were ruined by this banditti of political robbers, which infested and had possession of this state. Mr. Holbrook and his friends have not been discouraged by this high-handed robbery; but he has persevered till he has, by great exertions and heavy expenditures, obtained this grant of lands, in aid of this work, so important to this city and the state, and so important to the success of Cairo, where upwards of a million of dollars have been laid out, which has been completely locked up for many years, by the rascally policy of the politicians of the state.

"When it is seen that political adventurers set themselves at work to defame, revile and injure men who take a lead in great and important improvements, they should be instantly exposed, and if their motives are discovered to be corrupt, they should be rebuked and frowned down at once."

We bespeak, in behalf of the following rich federal sentiment, the serious attention of "the low, vulgar, and uninformed" people of Illinois:

"Speculation is not the legitimate business of a government. Making sound laws and enforcing of them, is the only legitimate province, and that is the true principle, so long as those who set themselves up for men of character, sense and dignity, deem it derogatory to *gentlemen* to take any part in politics or public business, and the public officers are elected alone by the low, vulgar, and uninformed."

We have seldom read a more impudent and insulting sentiment. It recalls the early days of our country, when there existed a party that contended that none but "gentlemen" of "character, sense, and dignity" should have the right of suffrage, while the "low, vulgar, and uninformed," were only fit for "gentlemen" to govern. Father Dutch has introduced a new element in Illinois politics, and we hope the "low, vulgar, and uninformed" people of this benighted state will give his patron the full benefit of it. Again:

"The Cairo company have never asked anything of the state but the privilege to expend their own money in it, which could never injure, but do much good to the state."

The chief complaint against the Cairo company, is that it has expended *too much of its own money* in this state, for which our cheated people would be glad, even yet, to exchange for five cents on the dollar, as soon as Mr. Holbrook can find it convenient to atone for the villainies of his Cairo Bank.

"The Register is one of the papers that opposed any internal improvements going into the hands of corporate enterprise, for the reason that it would deprive politicians of the state of Illinois of the chance of such wholesale plunder as they have practiced."

The Register is opposed to such "corporate enterprise" as has been evinced by the Cairo company, and if 'politicians of the state,' who are to put a quietus upon Mr. Holbrook, at the next session, can invent more successful schemes of 'wholesale plunder' than that of the Cairo concern has proved, they will astonish the world. Again, says Holbrook's advocate:

"If Breese, and Casey, and Holbrook can be killed off by the politicians of Illinois, look out for more plunder."

How is it that Messrs. Breese and Casey are claimed by the Advertiser as the proper associates of Mr. Holbrook? Do *they* form any part of the Cairo company? Will *they* thank Mr. Holbrook, or his mouth-piece, for placing their names in such a connection? We trust not. Holbrook is to be 'killed off' to a certainty, and all those who choose to keep him company, will probably share the same fate; but it will require stronger vouchers than the Chicago Advertiser, to convince us that such men as Breese and Casey, both of whom are candidates for speaker of the house, have consented to such a use of their names, as is here attempted.

☞Seventy-one returned Californians arrived at St. Louis on Monday morning, on the St. Louis. Another boat brought up forty-five. All "disgusted" with California.

☞The New York episcopal convention failed, after seven ballots, to elect a bishop.

GEORGIA.—Fifty-three counties in Georgia give a Union majority of 14,000. The disunionists have thus far carried six counties, and forty-one delegates.

In a paragraph giving election returns from Georgia on Monday, we printed the word "democrats" for *disunionists*, which served the Journal yesterday for one of its characteristic quibbling paragraphs. We have yet to learn that the disunionists of Georgia are all democrats, and that the Union party are all whigs. We believe that no less a whig luminary than JOHN M. BERRIEN figures as the *leader* of the disunion faction, while with the Union party may be found HOWELL COBB, the democratic speaker of the house, whose election over Winthrop, a free-soiler, and an opponent of the compromise, filled the Journal with grief.

The less the Journal has to say about 'coalitions' the better, until the union of whigery and free-soilism in *Illinois*, grows less fresh in the minds of its readers, to say nothing of its own sudden somerset from Wilmotism to non-intervention, when "the times" changed, and the patronage of the federal government fell into new hands.

Census Returns.

We are indebted to Marshal Bond for census returns for 1850, given below, to which we append the population of 1840. The counties marked with an asterisk have been divided since 1840:

	1850.	1840.
Lawrence,*	6,132	7,092
Warren,	8,232	6,739
Washington,	6,952	4,810
Perry,	5,278	3,222
Bond,	6,145	5,060
Johnson,	4,121	3,626
Morgan,*	16,068	19,547
Clark,	9,676	7,453
Kane,	16,706	6,501
Du Page,	9,290	3,535

☞Beardstown has become the "porkopolis" of Illinois. Over forty-thousand hogs will be packed there this season. The price per hundred nett is $3 50. Even the St. Louis packers complain of the rivalry of Beardstown, which, by the way, is becoming one of the most important towns in the state.

When the projected plank road is completed between it and Virginia, its prosperity, as well as that of the latter place, will be materially augmented, and still more will this be the case when the road shall have been extended to this city. We trust that it will be speedily done.

News Items.

By dispatches to last evening's Journal, we learn that Mr. Giddings, the abolitionist, made a speech in the lower house of congress, on the subject of the fugitive slave law, but it produced no excitement.

The steamer Asia reached New York on the 9th, from Liverpool. The produce news is, that there has been some forced sales of beef—prices without improvement.

The stock of pork has been much reduced, and only in retail demand. The stock of bacon on hand light, and transactions unimportant. The previous prices are obtained, but not freely. Hams and shoulders are selling slowly.

The market for lard not so buoyant; sales of 50 tons at previous rates. A decline of 2s. per ton has since been experienced.

Flour—Has advanced slightly. Wheat and corn are more active; previous rates are well maintained.

Coffee continues steady, but not active. Rio 14s. to 19s. per cwt., and dull.

The Georgia, from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 9th, bringing San Francisco dates to Nov. 1. She brought $1,600,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Sagamore burst her boiler near San Francisco. The explosion was terrible, killing all her officers, and a large number of passengers. Their names had not been ascertained when the Panama sailed.

Business in San Francisco and other towns, and the mines continue prosperous.

Money was bringing from 5 to 7 per cent per month.

Flour was selling at from $18 to $20 per bbl.

Produce was in good demand and prices varying—but market firm.

Previous accounts of political affairs confirmed

Douglas and Shields.

In the above names, Illinois has a tower of strength, as far as talents and patriotism is concerned, to represent her in the most exalted legislative body on earth. As democrats, we have reason to be proud of our senators. Their noble stand in opposition to slavery agitation has greatly added to their former reputation abroad as national statesmen; while among their immediate constituents their course meets the approbation of all who desire the progress of free principles.

It was most noble in our senators, to return home after the late session of congress for the purpose of using their efforts to turn back the tide of nullification which had begun to roll up before the clamorous rantings of abolitionists and "higher law" partisans. The speeches of Judge Douglas and Gen. Shields, have gone far to allay the excitement and prejudice occasioned by a misapprehension of the character and intent of the fugitive slave law. Since the people have had time to reflect upon the subject, the bluster about outraged conscience by the enactment of the fugitive law, which made some of our northern towns resound a few weeks ago, has died away. We have no hesitation in saying that a vast majority of the people of this state are in favor of a faithful execution of the laws; and that, as for Illinois, she will adhere to the national Union as long as the constitution is made the guide.

☞In 1774, an apparently deserted ship was met in the polar sea, encumbered with snow and ice. On boarding her, a solitary man was found in the cabin, his fingers holding a pen, while before him laid the record which he had traced twelve years before. No appearance of decay was visible, except a little green mould upon his forehead.

FREE SCHOOL ENDOWED.—The late Josiah White, of Philadelphia, bequeathed the sum of $40,000, for endowing two manual labor schools, one at Salem, Iowa, and the other in the Indian reserve, Indiana, to be controlled by the society of Friends. He also bequeathed a sum for the establishment of schools in Liberia.

☞A clergyman of the Episcopal church at Boston, has been tried before an ecclesiastical court, for introducing into the church of the advent, of which he has charge, some forms of Roman Catholic worship.

NICARAGUA CANAL.—Very favorable advices have been received from the engineers employed in surveying the route for this important work. They report that they have discovered a line for the proposed canal only twelve miles long, from lake Nicaragua to the Pacific ocean, and having no where more than sixty feet elevation. This is much more favorable than had been hoped for, and will largely reduce the cost of the work. A great number of passengers now take this route in preference to crossing the isthmus, even with the present want of facilities.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MILK SICK.—A few days since several citizens of Bloomfield, Green county, Ia., died of this distressing disease. Among the victims we notice the ladies of Messrs. Reussa and Shryer. At our last account the latter gentleman was lying dangerously ill with the same disease.—*Salem (Ia.) News.*

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We understand that the bondholders of this state have made a proposition to the governor, to build the Central railroad upon very favorable terms. That the necessary amount of funds are ready, and that under the arrangement, the road would be constructed in three years. This proposition, however, we understand is upon the condition that the Holbrook charter is repealed. It seems as though no capitalist will have anything to do with the road as long as Mr. Holbrook has a finger in it. If the legislature regards the true interest of the state, they will immediately on meeting remove all the obstacles in the way of the completion on the road.—*Benton Standard.*

IN AND OUT.—One day, at dinner, Curran said to Father O'Leary, reverend father, I wish you were St. Peter.'

'And why, counsellor, would you wish I were St. Peter?' asked O'Leary.

'Because, reverend father, in that case,' replied Curran, 'you would have the keys of heaven, and would let me in.'

'By my honor an conscience,' replied the divine 'it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, and then I could let you out.'

THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE.—The value of shoes annually sent south from New York is estimated at $5,000,000. Boston and Philadelphia have, perhaps, as many more. The trade, it is represented, was never more flourishing than during the present season, though southerners are commencing to manufacture for themselves.

GOOD.—We are pleased to see that our citizens have at length taken hold of the subject of a plank road between this place and the iron region, in a proper spirit; and we doubt not their intelligence and energy will hasten the work to a speedy completion.—*St. Genevieve Dem.*

☞On Thursday last week, a meeting of a number of gentlemen, favorable to the formation of a free trade league, was held at the Irving House, New York. The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was the organization of a free trade league, for the purpose of advocating the doctrine of free trade, and the collection of the revenues for the support of the government by direct taxation.

MARRIED—In Louisville, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, Mr. JOHN F. YOUNG and Miss EMILY PALLADAY.

Messrs. EDITORS: Please announce HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, (late Assistant Clerk of the House,) as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce S. B. SMITH, as a candidate for principal door-keeper of the House, at the ensuing session of the legislature.

He was assistant door-keeper last session, and would refer all to the members of last House.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL EWING, of Edgar county, as a candidate for door-keeper of the next legislature.

EDS. REGISTER: You are requested to state that D. D. SHUMWAY, of Christian county, is a candidate for principal secretary of the senate, for the coming session of the legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce I. G. DAVIDSON, of Fulton county, as a candidate for the office of sergeant-at-arms of the senate, at the next session of the general assembly.

☞HENRY FERDON is a candidate for assistant door-keeper of the house, at the coming session of the legislature.

Legislative Register.

The approaching session of the General Assembly will be one of the most important and interesting that has ever been held in the state. The proper disposition of the immense grants of lands from the general government, and their connection with the numerous proposed works of internal improvement in various sections of the state, will be the absorbing topics. These questions, together with the usual legislation, will render the session of 1851 one of deep interest to every citizen of the state. All will be anxious to be "posted up" in the action of the legislature. In view of this, we offer to the people of the state a medium by which they may be informed of the doings of their representatives, and at a cheap rate. The STATE REGISTER will give a full report of the proceedings of the two houses, and the publishers offer it, for the session, (or a period of eight weeks,) upon the following terms:

Weekly,	single copy	$0 35
do	five copies	1 50
do	eleven	3 00
do	twenty	5 00
Tri-weekly,	single copy	50
do	five	2 00
do	fifteen	5 00
Daily,	75 cents for the session.	

☞THE MONEY TO ACCOMPANY THE ORDER IN ALL CASES.

☞Cut this prospectus out, and hand it around for subscribers. The low rate at which we offer to clubs, should induce one to be made up at every post office.

To Delinquents.

The year is drawing to a close, and those who are indebted to us for subscriptions, &c., should remember that to meet our engagements for paper, ink, &c., it is necessary that those who have been the recipients of our labor, should remit to us the amounts they severally owe us. Separately, these sums are small, but in the aggregate their amount is large. It is all-important to us that our subscribers who have been backward in paying their subscriptions, should respond to this call on them. Do not wait for accounts to be presented; you know what you owe us. Send it by mail, AT OUR RISK. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing remittances to publishers.

Another mode of sending our dues will be afforded our backward friends, by the coming of members of the assembly and others, to the seat of government during the latter part of next month, which we trust they will avail themselves of.

CHICAGO LUMBER YARD,

Corner of Adams street and the railroad, opposite Mr. Lamb's packing house,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

WHERE can be found a full assortment of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Joist and Scantling, at as low rates as the same quality can be bought at Naples; adding transportation. Being a branch of Messrs. Hannah, Lay, & Co., of Chicago, we are prepared to take contracts to furnish Lumber in Springfield as cheap as it can be bought at any point on the Illinois river, with the addition of transportation.

☞Large sales and small profits for cash.
Dec. 8.—w6m. HANNAH, LAY & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we will attend at the probate office in Springfield, on the first Monday in February next, to settle up the estate of Hugh K. Cooper, deceased; therefore all persons having claims against said estate will then and there present them for adjustment.
THOS. TALBOTT, } adm'rs.
SARAH COOPER, }
Dec 12.—w4w.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Springfield, Dec. 6, 1850.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 3d section of an act of the general assembly of this state, entitled "an act to provide for copying and distributing the laws and journals, and for other purposes," approved, and in force Feb. 12, 1849, notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received, at this department, until Thursday, the second day of January next, for copying the laws, joint resolutions and journals of the next session of the general assembly. Each proposal must be accompanied by a specimen of the handwriting—at least ten lines in quantity—of the person offering to do said work, and also by the names of two persons offered as security for the faithful performance thereof, in case the contract for the same is awarded to him. The price per folio of one hundred words, for which said copying will be done, should be distinctly stated. No proposal for a greater price than twenty cents for each one hundred words, will be considered. The right of awarding separate contracts for the laws and senate and house journals is reserved, and distinct bids for each, are invited.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the laws and journals, at an early day after the adjournment of the general assembly, the person to whom the contract for said copying is given, will be required to copy the *former*, immediately after they are approved by the governor, and placed on file in this department, and the *latter*, as fast as made up, and delivered by the clerks of the two houses.

The proposals submitted will be publicly opened and examined, at this department, on the day aforesaid, and the contract for such copying, awarded to the lowest competent, responsible bidder, who will be required, within two days after the opening of said proposals, to file a good and sufficient bond, with security to be approved by the governor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of such contract.
DAVID L. GREGG,
Secretary of State.
Nov. 7—dawtd.

GRAY MARE—Taken up by Jacob Meek, living on the waters of Crooked creek, about six miles west of Louisville, Clay county, one gray mare, nearly white, supposed to be twenty years old; appraised at $10. Nov. 6th, 1850.
FRANCIS APPERSON, Clk.

BAY MARE COLT—Taken up by Jeremiah Taylor, in township 9 north, 4 east, Knox county, a bay mare colt, one year old last spring, large of her age, small star in the face, and a small white spot above the right hind foot; appraised at $33. Nov. 11, 1850.
Z. COOLEY, Clerk.

BRIGHT BAY HORSE—Taken up by Andrew J. Brown, living in the town of Earl, LaSalle county, a bright bay horse, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, a few white hairs in the forehead, four years old last spring, fifteen hands high; appraised at $40. Nov. 1, 1850.
S. W. RAYMOND, Clerk.

BAY MARE COLT—Taken up by Hiram Marsh, in Ophir, LaSalle county, a bay mare colt, one year old, with small star in her forehead; appraised at $10. Nov. 1, 1850.
S. W. RAYMOND, Clerk.

BAY MARE COLT—Taken up by James H. Bates, living in Ophir, LaSalle county, a bay mare colt, two years old, fifteen hands high, with a star in the forehead, and one hind foot white; appraised at $40. Nov. 1, 1850.
S. W. RAYMOND, Clerk.

TWO ESTRAY COLTS—Taken up by O. J. Wilson, living in Earl, Lasalle county, one dark roan mare colt, three years old, face and three feet white, a blemish on the right knee, fifteen hands high; appraised at $40. The other, a dark roan horse, two years old, fourteen hands high; appraised at $30. Nov. 1, 1850.
S. W. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DUN HORSE—Taken up by Wm Rohan, living in Dayton, LaSalle county, a dun horse, six years old, hind feet white, white face, and a dark strip on his back; appraised at $65. Nov. 7, 1850.
S. W. RAYMOND, Clerk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by James Dillon, living in Mechanicsburg precinct, about 14 miles from Springfield, Sangamon county, a sorrel horse, supposed to be three years old last spring, both hind feet white, having a shoe on the left hind foot, a red spot in the midst of the white on the front of the right fore foot, a small white mark on the back, close to the wethers, a small star in the forehead, about 15 hands high, weak eyes; appraised at $40. Nov. 25, 1850.
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Edwards, living on the head of Lick creek, Sangamon county, a bay horse, the left hind foot white, some white hairs in the forehead, supposed to be three years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised at $50.
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk.

BLACK MARE MULE—Taken up by David Clinton, living in Clinton precinct, DeWitt county, one black mare mule, three years old last spring, hipped in the left hip, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to $55. Nov. 27, 1850.
JOHN J. McGRAW, Clerk.

ONE GRAY MARE—Taken up by Richard Benjamin, in 13 n., 3 e., Stark county, one gray mare, supposed to be 4 years old, light mane and tail, about 14 hands high; appraised at $69. Oct. 18, 1850.
T. J. HENDERSON, Clerk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Liberty Stone, in 14 n., 7 e., Stark county, one bay mare, six years old, ringbone on the right fore foot, the right hind foot partly white, and a white stripe in the face; appraised at $35. Nov. 1850.
T. J. HENDERSON, Clerk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Stephen Eldridge, in Osceola, Stark county, one bay horse, four years old, 4 white feet, white on the nose, a few white hairs in the forehead; appraised at $40. Nov. 8, 1850.
T. J. HENDERSON, Clerk.

ONE LIGHT BAY MARE—Taken up by John Ternopseed, living on Mackinaw, McLean county, Ill., one light bay mare, with a snip on the nose, sore back, some white on the left hind foot, saddle marked, about 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; appraised at $35. Nov. 15, 1850.
D. H. COFFEE, Clerk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Brinkley, living in the south-west part of Perry county, one sorrel horse, supposed to be 4 years old next spring, 14 hands high, marked with the saddle on each side of the back, a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, covering the right nostril, right fore foot white around the edge of the hoof, right hind leg white half way to the hock; appraised at $25 Nov. 4, 1850.
N. T. KELLEY, Clerk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by John Sweet, living in Franklin county, a sorrel mare, three years old last spring, with a star in the forehead, appraised at $40. Nov. 1, 1850.
W. R. BROWNING, Clerk.

ONE BAY HORSE—Taken up by Henry Lucas, living six miles south-west of Springfield, Sangamon county, a bay horse, four years old past, totally blind, the right eye knocked out, both hind feet white, and about 14 hands high; appraised at $15. Nov. 2, 1850.
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk.

ONE BROWN HORSE—Taken up by Benjamin Wells, living in the town of Burton, one brown horse, five years old last spring, left hip much injured and leg shortest, right hip injured also, had old shoes on fore feet when first taken up; appraised at $5. Aug. 14, 1850.
J. C. BERNARD, Clerk.

GRAY MARE—Taken up by S. D. Balfour, living in township 2 n, 5 w, Adams county, one gray mare, blind in the left eye, shod before, believed to be 13 years old; appraised to $20. Sept. 30, 1850.
J. C. BERNARD, Clerk.

DARK BAY HORSE—Taken up by John Simpson, living in township 2 n, 6 w, one dark bay horse, left hind foot white, six years old last spring, fifteen hands high; appraised at $32 50. Oct. 11, 1850.
J. C. BERNARD, Clerk.

DARK BROWN MARE—Taken up by Benjamin Booth, living in the town of Camp Point, on the road leading from Columbus to Clayton, one dark brown mare, fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, supposed to be fifteen or sixteen years old; appraised at $20. Oct. 21, 1850.
J. C. BERNARD, Clerk.

DARK BAY HORSE—Taken up by Berry Woods, in Melrose, Adams county, one dark bay horse, rising fifteen hands high, four white feet, a few gray hairs in the forehead, a few white hairs on the end of his nose, when taken up had two old shoes on his hind feet, supposed to be four years old last spring; appraised at $60. Nov. 4, 1850.
J. C. BERNARD, Clerk.

LOT SOLD FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1849, at the door of the court house, in Mount Pulaski, Logan county Illinois, Benjamin F. Dickinson did purchase, at a sale of lands and town lots for the taxes due thereon for the year 1848, the following described town lot, to-wit: Lot no. 1, Block 5, in Mount Pulaski. Tax and cost 26 cents; redemption 52 cents. The time of redemption will expire on the 15th day of May, 1851. The person redeeming will pay, in addition to the sums above stated, subsequent taxes, and cost made after sale.
BENJAMIN F. DICKINSON,
By Ezekiel Bowman.
Mount Pulaski, Dec 10, 1850. dec12w3w

LOTS SOLD FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1850, at the door of the court house in Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Illinois, I did purchase, at a sale of lands and town lots, (forfeited to the state,) for the taxes due thereon for the year 1849 and previous years, the following described town lots, lying in the town of Camden, county of Logan, and state of Illinois, to-wit: Lot no. 6, Block no. 55, and Lot no. 6, Block no. 62. The amount of tax and cost on each of the above lots is as follows: Lot 6 in Block 62, $2 18—amount due to redeem $1 36. Lot 5, Block 55, 65 cents—amount due to redeem, $1 30. The time of redemption will expire on the 11th day of June, 1851. The person redeeming will pay, in addition to the sums above stated, subsequent taxes, and cost made after sale.
EZEKIEL BOWMAN.
Mount Pulaski, Dec. 10, 1850. w3w

WOODEN WARE.

CHURNS, Zinc wash-boards, well-buckets, covered buckets, bread-trays, painted-tubs, brooms, hook buckets, rolling-pins, mop handles, wooden bowls, market baskets, nest boxes, and every other article in this line, for sale by JOHNSTON & BRIGHAM.
sept. 17.

1,000 Bushels Stock Salt on hand, and for sale low by [dec 12] J. BUNN.

LINSEED OIL constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest price by [dec 12] J. BUNN.

100 Barrels C. Grove & Co's Rectified Whisky for sale low by [dec 12] J. BUNN.

1000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt; 250 L. P B. do., in store, and for sale by J. BUNN.

100 Boxes Cuba Yara and Havana Six Cigars, for sale by J. BUNN.

50 Boxes Smoking Tobacco, in papers; 20 do. in rolls, for sale by J. BUNN.

50 Boxes Sperm Candles; 50 do Star do; 50 do Tallow do, on hand, and for sale by J. BUNN.
dec 13

50 Boxes Herring, just received by J. BUNN.
dec 13

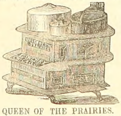
COPAL VARNISH—Warranted not to have rosin in it, for sale by CORNEAU & DILLER.
Oct. 9.

CLOCKS & WATCHES REPAIRED—An warranted to perform well, or money returned.
ap 16 G. W. CHATTERTON.

HATS AND CAPS, of all kinds, for men and boy's, at oct 19 O & F's.

FINE WHITE FISH.—On hand a large quantity of the best quality white fish, at WM. PEACOCKE'S,
dec. 5. at the old post office room.

THE CELEBRATED COOK STOVE.



QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES.

WE have again received another supply of these unrivalled cook stoves. They have been subjected to the severest tests, and tried in every possible manner, and we feel no hesitation in offering them to the public as speedily destined to supercede all other kinds now in use.

Were it necessary we could submit the testimony of hundreds throughout the state who are now using this stove, as proof positive of its vast superiority over every other kind. The plates are heavy, it takes up but little room, and is plain and neat, flat on the top, and has four boiling holes; two fine large ovens, and a place for boiling or roasting in front.

It is very easy to understand using it, and we are perfectly willing to test it with any other stove of the same size, and in short do not hesitate to say that it will do more cooking, throw out more heat with the same quantity of fuel, will do it with less trouble and in less time, than any other stove now in use.

We also have a large assortment of Premium Box and Parlor stoves, which we are selling at reduced prices. LOWRY, LAMB & CO.
Nov. 17, 1850. [Journal and Organ copy.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance order of the County Court of Macon county, having probate jurisdiction, obtained at the October term thereof, A. D. 1850, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1850, at the door of the court house, in the town of Decatur, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following described real estate: Lot one, in block one, on the west side of Main street, in Cowen and Hostetter's addition to the town of Decatur—said lot extending from Main street back to Court alley, and lot adjoining the same, commencing at a point forty feet east from the north east corner of said lot one, said point ranging with a line drawn along the centre of said Main street, running thence north, ranging north, said line drawn along the centre of said Main street, as aforesaid, to the section line between sections ten and fifteen, thence west along said section line to a certain point, thence south, running parallel with line aforesaid, running north to said section line as aforesaid to a point twenty-six feet west of the north west corner of lot number one aforesaid, thence east to the place of beginning, said lots embracing the late residence of George W. Powers, deceased, in the town of Decatur as aforesaid. Also, the south two-thirds of lot three, in block two, in Cowan's part of Cowan and Hostetter's addition to the town of Decatur, having a small frame dwelling thereon. And also, the following, situated in township sixteen north, and range two east, in said county: the west half of the north west quarter of section twelve, being partly in cultivation, and having a brick dwelling and other improvements thereon; the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section eleven, and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, the latter being timber. All belonging to the estate of George W. Powers, deceased. Said real estate, or so much thereof as will pay the debts due by said estate, to be sold, subject to the widow's dower, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving approved personal security, and a mortgage on the premises.
ORLANDO POWERS,
adm'r of George W. Powers, deceased.
November 5, 1850.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Springfield, Nov. 18, 1850.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the 9th section of an act entitled "an act to provide for copying and distributing the laws and journals, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 12, 1849, and of the 20th section of chapter 84, of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this department, from responsible book binders residing in the state, until the 30th day of December next, for the folding, stitching and binding of the reports, laws and journals of the ensuing session of the general assembly, as follows, to-wit:

For folding, stitching, covering with blue paper, and cutting edges of journals;

For folding and stitching reports;

For binding laws, journals and reports for secretary of state's office, with leather backs and paper sides.

No bid at higher prices than those specified in sec. 20, chap. 84, of the Revised Statutes, will be considered. Bids should state the price per hundred pages, for which the work will be done.

The bids received will be opened on the day aforesaid, and the contract for the public binding of the next session of the general assembly awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will be required to give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the governor, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract according to law.
DAVID L. GREGG,
w 4 w Secretary of State.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FOUNDRY!

Springfield, Illinois.
(*Adjoining Every Body's Mill.*)

HAVING purchased all the machinery, tools, stock and fixtures of the FOUNDRY, MACHINE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, formerly belonging to Lewis, Johnson & Co., we hereby inform our friends, the farmers and mechanics and the public generally, that if they will only give us a call, we will endeavor to accommodate them in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. In industry and strict attention to business, combined with long experience, and knowledge of the foundry business, in all its departments, ought to entitle us to a share of public patronage, we hope to have an opportunity of giving satisfaction to the public.—All kinds of iron and brass castings, blacksmithing, turning and finishing, done up in good style, and of the best materials. Respecting materials and workmanship, we are determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment in the West. A fair trial will show that we shall spare neither means nor expense in turning out all work according to pattern and design. Arrangements will be made to cast Bells of every description and tone; and all kinds of brass and copper work for engines, mills and machinery in general.

On hand constantly, or made to order, all descriptions of machinery, mill gearing, lath castings, wagon arms and boxes, truck and car wheels (chilled or not chilled) fire dogs, grate bars, stove plates, fire backs, coal grates, pumps, pipes, &c.

New castings exchanged for old; and the highest prices given for old iron, brass, copper, &c. Old plows received in payment for new ones, of any description or pattern. All orders promptly filled, and on reasonable rates. LUMSDEN & CO.
nov20; d 1w&w1m

LEVIATHAN STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

FOR SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

IT was generally asserted by our citizens last spring, fully endorsed by our country friends, and never publicly denied by our cotemporaries, that we had the largest stock and greatest variety of goods ever offered in this city, at any one establishment.

Our stock for this fall is much larger, and the selection more complete than heretofore; and now we challenge any house in the United States to show a more general assortment of staple and fancy goods, girandoles, lamps, glassware, leather, boots, groceries, hats, hardware, findings, queensware, mirrors, shoes, mulls, fiddles, Yankee notions, books, guitars, salt, rope, stationery, accordians, paper, hollowware, and a host of articles, that if we were to advertise them all, it would cost us more than it cost Genin to advertise his hats, say $250, on the fame of Jenny Lind. We desire not to acquire reputation on the credit of Madame Lind, Madame Rumor, or Madame Any Body. We prefer that fourteen years residence in this city, when all have an opportunity to judge, should be the test of our merit to patronage. It would be an innovation too great, perhaps, to be forgiven, if we were not to frankly admit that it has been through the patronage of a generous public that we are now enabled to offer at wholesale and retail $60,000 worth of goods.

In conclusion, permit us most respectfully to request merchants, manufacturers, peddlers, ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, to examine our stock; and if, upon examination, any shall conclude they can do better elsewhere, or find more accommodating clerks, we say with the best of feeling to all such, go thou and do better. LEWIS & ADAMS,
Proprietors of Every Body's store,
Nov. 7, 1850. No. 3 and 4, Awning Row.

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED, for the fall trade, a large lot of stoves of the following patterns, viz:
36 Hesor's premium cook stoves, assorted sizes,
26 Ohio " "
24 Prize " "
36 DeGroff's " "
12 Root's premium " "
12 Elevated ovens "
12 American Air Tight " "
12 Irving " " "
12 Imperial " " "
6 Pacific " " "
12 Reverse draft " " "
21 Queen City " "
36 Cannon coal stoves, heating,
96 Albany Box " " "
24 Ten plate " " "
12 seven plate " " "
30 cottage parlor " " "
45 cast top and bottoms, " "
Also a large lot of (assorted sizes) brass kettles,
" extra stove hollow ware.
" stove pipe, tinware, and all copper, tin, and sheet ironware, for mills &c., promptly attended to by J. S. ROGERS.
Springfield, Oct. 22, 1850.—d&w.

M. M. DILL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
PARIS, EDGAR CO., ILLINOIS.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the fourth and eighth judicial circuits of the state of Illinois.
June 20, 1850.—y*

$25,000.

THE ILLINOIS' FARMERS DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

BIRCHALL & OWEN,

South side of the Square, Springfield, Illinois.
No. 10, on top of the House.

THE largest stock ever offered in this market is now opened and ready for inspection, consisting of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, perfumery, glass and glassware, books, paper, pens, ink, quills, slates, knives, brushes, envelopes, slate pencils, blank books, patent medicines, and a few other articles which we will show on application to the undersigned at No. 10.

Farmers, when you want alum, annatto, arsenic, terpentine, castor oil, linseed oil, tanner's oil, varnish, black lead, blue vitrol, chalk, chrome yellow and green, copperas, extract logwood, fustic, glue, indigo, lampblack, logwood, madder, putty, red lead and other little articles for the children, just call at the old place, Birchall & Owen's, No. 10, where the boys are as polite as a basket of chips.

P. S. We forgot to speak about the school books for the children. Winter is coming, we knew of course it was coming, sure, if I didn't miss-fire, so, in consideration of the aforesaid mentioned fact, all the necessary apparatus to teach the young ones how to shoot. We have Cobb's, McGuffie's Sanders' and Swan's readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Cobb's, Day's, Smiths', Smiley's, Pike's and Thompson's arithmetics; Morse's, Mitchell's and Parley's geographies; Lyon's, Swan's, Green's, Wells', and Kirkham's grammars. All of which can be had at Bichall & Owen's, No. 10, on the top of the House.

N. B. We didn't say any thing about all the Bibles, hymn books, testaments, religious books, note books, nigger and comic songs, toys, trinkets, notions and some small things which we have no name for.

P. S. N. B. This is the last we will trouble you to read. We ought not to miss letting you know that all creation can't beat us on Patent Medicines, and if you want genuine ones call on us. We warrant every thing we sell to be genuine, or you have the privilege of returning it, this is fair. We buy from the first hands, and save a dozen profits.

☞Take notice that we keep the very best family medicines, packed especially for that purpose, warranted perfectly pure. Prescriptions neatly and accurately filled day or night. Families will find it to their interest to trust their prescriptions to us. We have fitted up a case especially for that branch.

☞One word for every body and any body, our stock of annuals, gifts and toys, has never before been equalled in this city, and all we ask is an examination. Call and see them, you will have every thing you can wish to look at.

All which is most respectfully submitted by your most obedient servants,
BIRCHALL & OWEN, No. 10,
Farmer's store, south side of the square,
Nov. 29, 1850.—d&wly. do'nt forget.

J. J. RICHARDS,

LUMBER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Agent for the Sangamon and Morgan R. R. Company,
NAPLES, ILLINOIS.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath, for sale—delivered to railroad free of expense. Orders solicited.
Naples, November 1, 1850.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

For Spring and Summer Trade, 1850.

WE are now opening our usual large and well selected stock of Spring Goods, to which we respectfully invite the attention of those wishing to purchase. [ap29] HAWLEY & LOOSE.

BRICK! BRICK!

OPDYCKE & FONDEY have a kiln of Brick consisting of the various qualities of hard and soft, which they will offer for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please call on us. Journal copy.

POLYCROMATIC AND MONOCROMATIC PAINTING.

MISS N. J. BURNS has taken rooms in Beidler's building, over Amos Camp's sadlery, where she will give lessons in drawing, painting and crayon. The rapidity with which this new and improved style of painting is executed gives it a decided preference over all others, affording facilities unsurpassed for the acquisition of landscape and face paintings.
aug. 13.—dtf.

$100 A MONTH.

$100 *Agents wanted who can realize $100 a month, soliciting subscribers for various Popular Works.*

WE have now over thirty Agents in the field, making from $50 to $100 a month. To energetic go-ahead men, no speculation ever before offered so great inducements. Every person desirous of making money should not fail to apply for an Agency. A capital of twenty-five dollars, will enable any go-ahead man to realize from $50 to $100 a month.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED!

There is no mistake, money is to be made at the business, as our agents, who are now in the field, can testify. For terms, apply to the undersigned. Letters, postage paid, will receive prompt attention.
BIRCHALL & OWEN, Wholesale
and retail dealers in Books and Drugs,
oct. 17. Springfield, Illinois.

LINSEED OIL.—We have a fine article of St. Louis bleached Linseed Oil. For sale by
Oct. 1. CORNEAU & DILLER.

BETTER AND MORE OF IT.—Last night we had sent from the R. R. depot, 33 packages of DRY GOODS, which makes our stock complete. Please call at the MAMMOTH STORE and see what bargains can be had. Oct. 15. HICKOX & BROS.

CORNEAU & DILLER,

(SUCCESSORS TO WALLACE & DILLER,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
East side of the Public Square.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

HAVE just received their Fall supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., &c., and would most respectfully return thanks for past favors, and invite all who desire to purchase goods in our line to give us a call.

PHYSICIANS & COUNTRY MERCHANTS, who desire orders filled, would do well to examine our stock.

In the selection of our drugs we have taken pains to avoid purchasing any article not tested and warranted as genuine, and can now furnish Drugs and Chemicals of undoubted purity.

Those favoring us with orders may rely on their being accurately filled, and at the lowest rates, warranted genuine, or no sale.

PAINTERS, FULLERS, HATTERS, & DYERS, will neglect their best interest if they do not give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, for we will sell at small profits.

PATENT MEDICINES.—We are the wholesale agents for all of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines,—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,—Sands' Sarsaparilla,—Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup, &c., in fact all the most popular Patent Medicines of the day, which we will sell at wholesale prices.

☞Also choice Liquors for medical purposes.—Havana Cigars, Snuff and Cavendish Tobacco. Come and examine for yourselves.
Oct. 16, 1850.—ly.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, AT ROME, N. Y.
Capital over 600,000.
JOHN STRYKER, Pres't. GEO. THOMAS, Tres.
JAS. MATESON, V. Pres't. C. JONES, JR., Sec'y.

THE UTICA INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT UTICA, N. Y.
WARD HUNT, Pres't. JOHN J. FRANCIS, Treas'r.
HENRY R. HART, V. Pres. A. F. ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the above named Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to take risks, and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire on buildings and their contents or merchandise, in the city or country, at the lowest rates of other responsible companies.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid at the Springfield agency.
WM. LAVELY, Agent,
Oct. 16, 1850.—d&wlf. Springfield, Ills.

HARDWARE.—Just received a very good assortment of Hardware, consisting of—

Log Chains,	Strap Hinges,	Ames' Shovels,
Buck Saws,	Plane Bits,	do Spades,
Hand do	Coffee Mills,	Curry Combs,
Back do	Waffle Irons,	Horse Cards,
Saw Files,	Brick Trowels,	do Brushes,
Molasses Gates,	Mincing Knives,	Butchers' Knives,
Sand Paper,	Knives & Forks,	Nails of all sizes.

For sale by JOHNSTON & BRIGHAM.
sept. 17.

BODARK SPROUTS FOR SALE.

I WILL inform the people of Sangamon, and the adjoining counties, that I have for sale the best lot of Bodarc sprouts, that has ever been offered to the people in this country, which I will sell at eight dollars per thousand. The sprouts has two years growth in my nursery. All persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, the sooner the better, at Lower Lick creek six miles south of Springfield, near the St. Louis road; or if it is more convenient call E. J. Taylor, who is my agent, one door east of Tinsley's. JOHN HOOPER.
Nov. 14, 1850.—w3m*.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

STATE STREET, ALTON, ILLINOIS.

E. BLISS—PROPRIETOR, (formerly of the American House, Springfield, Ill.,) would respectfully inform the citizens of Alton and vicinity, and the traveling community, that he has taken the above named House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and an extensive addition, and that he has furnished it entirely with new furniture, suitable for the wants and comforts of his guests. The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and is now open for the accommodation of boarders and transient custom.

The proprietor flatters himself from past experience in Hotel keeping, and from a strict personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, that he will be enabled to accommodate all who call upon him in a satisfactory manner.

There is also in connection with the house a large and commodious stable, where travelers' horses will receive proper attention; also, carriages, buggies, and saddle horses, furnished at the shortest notice.
Alton, Oct. 19, 1850.—ly.

Plows! Plows!

THE undersigned has invented an improved plow for which a patent is pending. The plow is known as the DOUBLE CURVED UPRIGHT STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOW

It combines rare advantages and, from its peculiar form, is not excelled by any other plow now in use. It scours very bright, sheds off stubble admirably, and is light and easy to the team. The largest sized two-horse plow of this kind, has been used this season successfully in breaking prairie. Such has been the constant demand for these plows, that the inventor has not been enabled to send any away from home for sale, and their use has been confined to this and the adjoining counties. The limits for a newspaper advertisement will not admit of an accurate description of these plows. To see them is to be pleased with them. If a liberal public will extend to the inventor that patronage, which he hopes his invention merits, a full supply of these plows will be forthcoming at his shop a few rods east of the American House, in Springfield, Illinois, and at different other points, where they will be left on sale.

Springfield, January 17th, 1850. JOHN UHLER.

We certify that we have lately used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and would state that they are in all respects superior to any other plows which we have ever used. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

WILLIAM F. DAWSON,
WILLIAM POFFINBARGER,
J. J. SHORT,
DAVID NEWSOM,
JOHN V. BECK,
URIAH MANN,
JOHN KAVANAUGH,
PHILEMON STOUT.
Sangamon co., Jan. 17th, '50.—w4t. (Journal copy.)

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA A REMEDY FOR HORSES

THE IMPROVED GERMAN HORSE CONDITION POWDERS, is composed of herbs and roots, and has been found by LONG EXPERIENCE, to be highly useful for the cure of the various diseases which horses and cattle are subject. This valuable medicine was introduced into this country about ten years since, and prepared from the original recipe obtained from an OLD LANCASTER COUNTY FARMER, and has been used by many farmers in Sangamon and adjacent counties with universal success. The proprietors have therefore determined to make known its efficacy and value—IT REQUIRES NO PUFFING—they only ask that the farmers of this state will give it a trial—they ask no other test of its virtues. The Pennsylvania farmers use no other medicine, and their horses and cattle have a world-wide reputation. They consider it a sure and certain cure for

DISTEMPER,

Hide-bound, drowsiness, loss of appetite, inward strains, yellow water, inflammation of the eyes, fatigue from hard exercise, &c. It carries off all gross humors, PREVENTING HORSES FROM BECOMING STIFF OR FOUNDERING, and purifies and cools the blood. We ask the farmers of Sangamon and the adjacent counties to call and give it a trial. We could give any quantity of certificates, but we prefer that every farmer should convince himself of its efficacy, by its use and effects.

Prepared and sold only by CORNEAU & DILLER, Druggists, east side of the square, Springfield.
March 21, 1850.

BOOTS.—Men's calf, kip, gent. boots and shoes, cheap at [ap 18] HURST & TAYLOR'S.

GAITER BOOTS—Congress, patent leather, calf, morocco and kip gaiters for gentlemen, just the article to core corns at [May 10] TINSLEY'S No. 2.

500 Pieces new style calicoes, 1? and ginghams, just received and for sale at extraordinary low prices, by [ap 18] HURST & TAYLOR.

To Jewellers & Watch Makers.

THE trade will save at least five per cent, by giving me a call before going east, as I have made arrangements with the manufacturers, by which I can furnish goods as cheap as the wholesale houses in New York or Philadelphia. Goods sold on reasonable terms. [ap 18] G. W. CHATTERTON.

CARPETINGS, RUGS AND MATTS.—Fine stock, for sale by [ap 18] HURST & TAYLOR.

CHEESE.—Those mammoth Chesterfield cheese have arrived, prove and to be a tip top article. Call soon if you want any of it.
aug 6 W. LAVELY.

CANDLEBRAS, GIRANDOLS, SILVER PLATED WARE.—Cutlery, silver plated and silver tea sets, plated castors, baskets, waiters, spoons, forks, &c &c., at [ap 18] G. W. CHATTERTON'S.

LIME—ROCK CREEK LIME.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of first-quality of LIME on short notice. Orders left with J. A. Hough at his Cabinet Furniture Warerooms, will meet with prompt attention. MICHAEL KELTNER.

Where also may be found every variety of Cabinet Furniture, Clocks, Looking-glasses, Mattrasses, Chairs &c., superior in quality and cheaper than any other establishment in the city.

J. A. Hough's warerooms are in the new brick building south of Hawley & Loose, and the large frame house south corner from Dunn. Orders from the country carefully packed and safe delivery guaranteed.

Coffins of every size always on hand. Having resumed this branch of my business, I attend to orders in the undertaking line in the proper manner.
mar 16 daw J. A. HOUGH.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

A REMEDY has finally been discovered, under the name of the *French Catholicon*, which will cure the Spasmodic Asthma, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of instances, so that it is no longer true, as physicians have said, that it is an incurable disease. Let the public read and judge.

Rev. James V. Watson, agent of the Bible Society in Michigan, and editor of a religious paper, having a circulation of over 3,000, writes to the agent from Adrian, under date of Oct. 6, 1849, as follows: I have not been clear from the Asthma for the last five years for one single hour; and twelve hours out of every twenty-four of that time I have been in a spasm. I have been in correspondence with the best physicians in the United States, and acquainted my observations and inquiries, by reading every thing I could obtain on the subject; and one bottle of your medicine has afforded me relief; which is more than I can say of all the remedies I have taken for the Asthma for the last ten years. All the sleep I get, it seems to me, is attributable to it. I would not be without it for half your city.

Testimony of an eminent Physician.

☞The following is from one of the most respectable physicians in Illinois, of 40 years practice:

HENNEPIN, Nov. 10, 1848.

Mr. Jason Gurley.—Dear Sir—My youngest son became slightly afflicted with the Asthma some three years since, which rapidly increased to a distressing disease. All prescriptions afforded no relief, until I procured some of your French Catholicon, which was immediately effective, and the use of one bottle and a half produced a radical cure.
JOHN PULSIFER, M. D.

Another Witness.

Mr. Jason Gurley.—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with the Asthma upwards of six years, which steadily increased in severity, until in July last, my breathing became so obstructed as to confine me to the house, and I had all the symptoms of rapidly sinking into consumption. I purchased two bottles of the Catholicon, and the first trial gave me almost instant relief. I have since had but one slight return of the complaint, which two or three doses of the Catholicon corrected. I am satisfied that to its virtues I owe the preservation of my life. CHESTER TUPPER.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1848.

But hear a distinguished and eminent divine, Rev. J. D. Williamson, who is well known throughout the United States, especially by the religious public and the order of Odd Fellows. He writes in a letter to the editor of the Star in the West thus, "Through a long period of fifteen years I suffered with the Asthma—have tried various medicines, and been acquainted with hundreds of cases, and am satisfied that this is the only medicine that can be relied on to cure that complaint."

The foregoing is conclusive, but the medicine has been tried by an infallible test. And thus all doubts of its sovereign power have been removed by the following demonstration:

Rev. Wm. A. Drew, of the "Maine Gospel Banner," a very popular editor of twenty years' standing, had his attention called to this Asthma Medicine by the remarkable cure of Rev. Mr. Williamson, and for his own satisfaction made the following experiment. He caused it to be given in seventeen cases; and he stated through his paper that it relieved fifteen of them at once; the other two were desperate complaints, and of course would require more time to effect a change.

Another Witness.

FORK PRAIRIE, Sangamon Co., Ill. August 15, 1850.

I, Preston Breckenridge, do certify that my wife has been afflicted for nearly fifteen years, with Asthma, in its worst form, and has tried nearly every thing, but without effect, until some time in March last I purchased one bottle of Gurley's French Catholicon or Asthmatic drops, of the P. M. at Springfield, Ill. She found relief in a few days after commencing its use, and has not been troubled with it since, though she has taken only about one half the bottle, and her general health is better than it has been for many years.
PRESTON BRECKENRIDGE.

☞To prevent impositions and counterfeits, the agent is determined to confine the sale of it to a few responsible agents. He prefers that it shall become known more by its success than by extensive advertising.

☞All orders for the medicine, at wholesale or retail, may be addressed to *JASON GURLEY*, Chicago, Illinois, who is general agent for the United States.

It may also be had of *A. Y. ELLIS*, postmaster, Springfield, Ills. Price $1 per bottle.
aug 19, 1850.—d&l.w ly.

MAMMOTH STORE!

New Spring Goods.

WE have enlarged the Stores No. 3 and 4, in Hoffman's Row, (our old stand,) so as to make them the largest in the city, being 40 feet in front, by 76 in depth, and covering over 6,000 square feet of ground; in which we are now opening an immense stock of new goods, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the city.

The attention of purchasers both in the city and country is solicited. ☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. [ap 29] HICKOX BROTHERS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

CITIZENS and strangers have long been astonished at the great excitement at Every body's store, and a wonder now. It can only be accounted for from the fact that they sell more goods and better bargains than any other shop in town. [July 24]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Great Remedy for

CONSUMPTION,

AND THE BEST MEDICINE KNOWN TO MAN

For Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains and Weakness in the Side, Breast, &c., and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances, when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.

BOSTON, August 15, 1848.

Mr. S. W. FOWLE: Dear Sir—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad cough and Bronchial Affection, I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, I am happy to say, entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. GEORGE H. DAVIS.
Firm of Hallett & Davis, Piano Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement. H. G. DARROW, Formerly Practicing Physician.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 2, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma:

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produces in my case, the Asthma. I have on those occasions used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so, that I could not rest at nights. I procured of the agents in this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it, I felt relieved. I continued taking it until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I, therefore, cheerfully recommend my friends, and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully, yours, WM. McGRATH.

DR. WISTAR STILL TRIUMPHANT!

NUNDA, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y. June 20, 1848

Mr. S. W. FOWLE: Dear Sir—Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I submit the following statement: Previous to my taking the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for Consumption. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours, truly, JOHN BURNS.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2, 1847.

Dr. SETH W. FOWLE: Dear Sir—For two years past, I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood—probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect, I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength, was restored. After taking four bottles, I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.
DAVID H. BELL.

None genuine unless it has the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., and Sanford & Park, on the wrapper.

H. Blakeley & Co., St. Louis, Mo., general agents for the west. Sold also by Corneau & Diller, Springfield, Ills., and by Druggists and Merchants generally.
Nov. 30, 1850—wly.

FROM THE FAR WEST!

SAVANNA, Mo., April 29, 1850.

Messrs H. BLAKSLEY & CO., St. Louis:

I would hereby inform you that I have been greatly afflicted with a disease of the lungs—in 1847, particularly, I had several severe attacks, the last of which was likely to prove fatal; but, by the recommendation of a friend to use

Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort and Tar,

I consented to do so, after all other remedies had failed, and this being the only apparent remedy left to perform a cure. I am now happy to have it in my power to state that I used some six bottles of the medicine, and believe it has saved my life; and since my recovery I keep the Liverwort and Tar in my house as a family medicine, and am induced to offer you this statement to use if you can to satisfy any others who may be similarly afflicted, of the high value of this medicine. Signed: J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor "Nebraska House."

Messrs. H. Blakeley & Co:

Gents—I am personally acquainted with J. W. Thompson, and believe him to be a man of high standing in this community, and a perfect gentleman—would also add, I have sold considerable of the medicine in question, and believe it an excellent remedy for coughs, colds and diseases of the lungs.
J. McDONALD, M. D.
SAVANNA, Mo., April, 1850.

☞Sold wholesale and retail by H. BLAKSLEY & Co., agents for the western states, south-west corner Third and Chesnut sts., St. Louis, Mo. Sold also by Birchall & Owen, Springfield, and by one agent in every town throughout the state. nov. 30—wly.

S. S. FARRINGTON,

NO. 98. MAIN STREET—UP STAIRS,

St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE DEALER in Boots and Shoes, would respectfully call the attention of his friends and merchants generally, to his new and complete stock of goods, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved paper.

His stock consists in part of—

M̃s calfboots,
do kip do
do goat do
do thick do
do seal do
do gr'n do
Men's calf brogans,
do kip do
do thick do
do goat & grain do
Boys' calfboots
do kip do
do thick do
do calf and kip brogans
do goat and grain do
do thick do
Youth' calf, kip & thick boots all qualities,
do calf, kip & thick brogans, all qualities
Ladies' b'k lasting gaiters
do col'd do

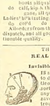
Ladies' kid slips and buskins,
do goat & calf pumpsoled buskins,
do goat and calf welted buskins,
do enameled pump buskins,
do kid welted do
do low priced leather and roan ties,
do goat and kid pegged buskins,
do kip & calf do do
do morocco lace boots
do kip & calf do do
do goat & calfgrain do
Misses goat, calf & kip
do kip, goat & calf buskins
do kid & lasting gaiters,
Children's goat, calf & kip brogans,
do fancy shoes & gaiters,

All orders from the country will be attended to with dispatch, and all goods furnished will be of unexceptionable quality. May 11 wly

THE GENTLEMAN'S REAL HEAD OF HAIR,

or

Invisible Ventilating Peruke,



IS so close a resemblance to nature as to defy detection; and to enable gentlemen to see the effect, a large assortment is always kept for inspection; any one of which, if approved of saves the purchaser both time and trouble. These elegant specimens of the Peruquean art, equal to any to be obtained elsewhere, either in Paris or London, have only to be seen to be admired, and are the sole invention of R. Owen.

Address,
R. OWEN,
Corner of Pine and Fourth streets,
St. Louis Missouri.

Owen's Infallible Mode to MEASURE THE HEAD.

Round the head, in the manner of a fillet, leaving the ear loose, dotted 1 to 1.

From the forehead, over the poll, as deep each way as required, marked 2 to 2.

From ear to ear, across the forehead, close down to the point, level with the whisker, marked 3 to 3.

For Scalps or Partial Baldness.

From the front as far forward as required, to the hair behind dotted 1 to 1.

From one side to the other, across the forehead, as far as bald, marked 2.

Across the crown, or rise of the head, marked 3.

May 2, 1850. dawly

MILL AND ✕ CUT SAWS.

WE have just received
1 doz. "Beardshaws" C. S. mill saws.
1 " Rowlands " "
1 " " " " ✕ cut saws.
Warranted, and for sale low, by
Nov. 6, '50. LOWRY LAMB & CO, (Journal copy.)

COOKING STOVES.

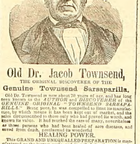
WE have just received, and offer for sale very low
24 Bridges American Air-tight Cook Stoves.
12 do No. 1 Victory do
24 do No. 2 do do
12 do No. 3 do do
12 Resor's No. 0 Double Oven do
12 do No. 2 do do do
12 do No. 3 do do do
16 Davis' No. 2 Improv'd Prem. do
16 do No. 3 do do do
with or without tin or copper trimmings. Jan 23 daw LOWRY, LAMB & CO.

FIDDLE STRINGS without number, at
nov. 19, BIRCHALL & OWEN,

TRICKS OF QUACKS.

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS CAREFULLY.—There is a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns called S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and all that. This Townsend is no doctor and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like—yet he assumes the title of Doctor for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He says "he has attended two medical schools, and practiced for fifteen years!!" Now the truth is, he never practiced medicine a day in his life! Such wilful, wicked misrepresentation looks bad to the character and veracity of the man. I wish most sincerely, he had never made those statements of himself or of me. When will men learn to be honest and truthful in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow men! He applied to one Ruel Clapp to assist him in manufacturing his mixture, stating the large sums he would make, as an inducement to embark in the business. These men have been insulting and libelling me in all possible forms, in order to impress the public with the belief that the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not the *genuine, original Sarsaparilla*, made from the *Old Doctor's Original Recipe*. This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give him $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. His statements of Thompson, Skillman & Co., are nothing but a tissue of falsehoods, simply made to deceive the public, and keep the truth down in regard to his *souring, fermenting compound*. This is to caution the public to purchase none but Old Dr. JACOB Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Doctor's likeness, his *family Coat of Arms*, and his signature across the Coat of Arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-street, N. Y. City.
JACOB TOWNSEND



Old Dr. Jacob Townsend,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its wonderful

HEALING POWER.

This GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb*, *Obstructed*, *Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses*, *Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The Medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces?—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour and acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulation, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, and *infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health?

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health, and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendant Power to Heal.

Principal office for the western states on Vine street, 2d door above Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. W. Calhoun, General Agent; to whom all orders or applications for agencies must be addressed.

For sale by Corneau & Diller, agents for Sangamon, Menard, Macon, Logan and Christian counties. lyeow

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

LADEW. THOMAS F. PURELL.

A. P. LADEW & CO.

TYPE FOUNDERS, AND DEALERS IN PAPER,

31, LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS,

CALL the attention of printers and publishers to their establishment, where will be found every variety of *Type, Paper, Ink, Printing Presses, Rule, Borders, Flowers*, and every other article used in a printing office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of *Book and Newspaper Type*, of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of new *Scotch Type*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *News and Book Printing Paper*; also, *Cap, Letter and Colored Papers*; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for *Stereotyping and Engraving* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of the work to be executed. In addition to type of our own manufacture, we also furnish type from other foundries, and wood type.

☞Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.
feb. 28, '50—wly.

BRILLIANT, VERY.

IN passing awningrow, 3 and 4, last night, I imagined it all on fire, I halted and examined the interior, and found the light to be only the reflection of their fine stock of parlor lamps and girandols.
June 1, '50 A LOVER OF BRILLIANT THINGS.

PARIS LAWNS, French chintz, French Jaconet, neat styles, just opened at [ap 18] HURST & TAYLOR'S.

TO THE FARMERS.

THE PHENIX MILL having been enlarged, and undergone a thorough repair, with an entire new set of bolts, arranged expressly for grist work. We are prepared to grind Wheat, Corn, &c. a little better than any other mill in this country; for proof of which we only ask a trial by our old patrons and the public generally. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our aim to make it the interest of all to call on us.

☞The highest price in cash paid for wheat at the mill or at the store of the subscriber.

☞Those who come from a distance, if compelled to remain over one night, shall be at no expense.
Sept. 11, WM. P. GRIMSLEY.

DR. STORM'S SCOTCH COUGH CANDY.

We, the Undersigned, Druggists of St. Louis,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the following is a correct statement of the amount of our sales of the preparation known as *Dr. Storm's Scotch Cough Candy*, prepared, from his original recipe, by HAMILTON WADE of St. Louis; and we take pleasure in saying that it has given general satisfaction to those of our customers who have used it.

Francis & Walton,	1,066 packages.	Wm. H. Latham,	300 packages.
Cunslee & Taunton,	300 "	Jos. H. Fisher,	400 "
John A. Wise,	226 "	Dench, Pelloux & Co.,	600 "
W. H. Alm,	300 "	R. Annan,	230 "
H. Hackstaff,	76 "	G. W. Westbrook,	408 "
J. Barry,	100 "	Snow & Quirk,	430 "
		James McGuire,	236 "

St. Louis, March 13, 1847.

In addition to the above, 300 packages were sold by James Corse; 430 by Dr. A. Piggot; 200 by Edwards Brooks; 432 by Bacon & Hyde; 200 by John Bunding; 75 by Dr. A. Willing; 75 by Dr. Donaldson; and 300 by W. & W. Kirkpatrick—which, together with the sales by the wholesale agents, prove that this article is a safe and pleasant remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE BREAST AND LUNGS.

The action of Dr. Storm's Scotch Cough Candy differs very materially from any other compound ever invented. It not only allays Bronchial Irritation; but, operating as a very mild purge, it keeps the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition, leaving the patient an appetite which few other Cough Mixtures could impair.

☞ Orders from the country, of applications for Agency, directed to Messrs. J. H. BARNARD & BRO., General Agents, No. 140, Main-street, St. Louis, Mo., will meet with prompt attention.

Price—One Dime per Roll, Three for Twenty-five Cents, or $1 per Dozen. A liberal deduction made to Country Merchants.

☞For sale at Springfield, by BIRCHALL & OWEN, CORNEAU & DILLER, P. C. CANEDY, and C. F. HUGHES.
August 23, 1849—ly.

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE AT THE CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

To non-resident owners of Illinois lands—Holders of Illinois indebtedness, and all persons desirous of purchasing state lands with Illinois scrip or bonds.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they have established in this city—the capital of the state of Illinois—a LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE for the transaction of all business appertaining thereto, within the limits of the state.

All transactions relative to the purchase and sale of lands, examining lands and reporting their location, advantages and value, paying taxes, redeeming land sold for taxes, investigating titles, &c., buying and selling all descriptions of state indebtedness, this and every other description of business attached to a General Land Agency on the most extended scale, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

In regard to location, we have many advantages over all other agencies in the state, being at the capital, near the centre of the state, and at the very fountain head of all information in relation to matters connected with lands, taxes and state indebtedness, through the medium of the government and executive offices. In addition to this important advantage, the senior partner, MR. ASH, has occupied for several years, the position of principal clerk in the state auditor's office, and having had charge of the books and state land department in said office, has obtained a thorough knowledge on all subjects connected with this agency; and we are, therefore, enabled at all times to give correct and prompt information, much in advance of any other agency in the state. Our location is also important to non-residents wishing to pay taxes, as our acquaintance with the collectors of the revenue is such that we can obtain the tax receipts through the mail, and the money paid directly into the state treasury, thereby avoiding the risk of remitting fund by mail.

We also beg leave to inform persons wishing to purchase state lands, that our arrangements are such, that we can, at all times, furnish state bonds, scrip, or indebtedness in any amount, and at less rates than at any other office in the state.

In conclusion, we take pride in referring to the character and standing of the gentlemen who have been kind enough to permit us to use their names as references, and with a sincere desire to please, backed by fidelity, industry and promptitude in all our business transactions, to merit the confidence of all who may entrust their business to our hands.

ASH & DILLER.
Springfield, March 14th, '49.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Wadsworth & Sheldon,	New York city.
David Leavitt, esq.	"
G. Bartlett, esq. No. 4, Front st.	"
Hon. F. P. Stevens,	Buffalo, N. Y.
Capt. G. W. Floyd,	"
Guy H. Salisbury, esq.,	"
Gen'l. Robert Patterson,	Philadelphia.
Gen'l Adam Diller,	"
Jos. L. Chester, esq.	"
Col. S. W. Black,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. Caleb Cushing,	Boston, Mass.
G. P. Sanger, esq.	"
Henry R. Stone, esq.	"
J. D. Pratt & Co,	Baltimore, Md.
Horatio S. Noyes, esq.	Brattleboro, Vt.
John Appleton, esq,	Bangor, Me.
Joseph Carr, esq.	"
Messrs Hill, McLean & Co.	New Orleans.
Maj. J. B. Grayson,	"
Dr. Seymour Halsey,	Vicksburg, Miss.
Peter Besancon jr. esq.	Natchez, "
James Calhoun, esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
N. Goshorn, esq.	"
Judge A. T. Ellis,	Vincennes, Ia.
Hon. James Shields,	U. S. Senate.
" Stephen A. Douglass,	"
Hon. James Cooper,	U. S. Senate.
" Daniel Sturgeon,	"
Messrs Deifendorf & Niles,	Washington City.
" A. Gowdy & Co.	Louisville, Ky.
Thos. J. Reed, esq.	"
Messrs Sickles & Co.	St. Louis Mo.
A. Christy, esq.	"
John M. Wimer, esq.	"

FISHER & BENNETT,

Booksellers, Stationers, and Paper Dealers, No. 98 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

SOLICIT the attention of merchants and others to their large and complete stock of school books, stationery, blank books, writing and wrapping papers, of every variety—which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be offered by any other house. Their stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Viz: Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies, and Atlases; Works on Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Logic, Rhetoric; Elementary Works on the French, German and Spanish Languages, the higher branches of Mathematics, and every other branch taught in the schools and colleges throughout the United States.

BLANK BOOKS,

Embracing every variety in use, from the largest County Record and Merchant's Leger down to the smallest Pocket Memorandum Book.

WRITING PAPERS,

Including Cap, Ruled and Plain; Letter Paper, of every variety of quality and price.—Also,

STATIONERY,

Including Sealing Wax, of various qualities; Wafers; Copying and Seal Presses; Writing Inks, Red, Black and Blue, from the best manufactories; Water Colors, Quills, Steel Pens, Envelopes, Note Paper, Drawing Paper, Sand and Boxes, Pencils, Slates, Tissue Paper—in fact every variety of Stationery in use.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Having made arrangements with Wrapping Mills East, we are enabled to sell Wrapping Papers cheaper and better than heretofore offered in the city.

TO PRINTERS.

Printing Papers of all sizes, from the largest to the smallest, at Mill prices; Printing Ink and Printers' Cards always on hand.

☞ The prices of the above articles will be found as fair and as moderate as those of any other house, and every effort will be used to accommodate those who may furnish us with their orders. May 2 1yw

MT. PALATINE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will open on Wednesday the 17th of April next, under the joint direction of Rev. O. FISHER and Rev. C. M. WRIGHT, principals. The long experience and established reputation of these gentlemen, as teachers, will, we doubt not, be a sufficient guarantee to the public that this institution will meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends and patrons. The course of instruction will be thorough and systematic, comprising all the branches usually taught in academies.

The institution will be divided into three departments, viz: Classical, Normal and Mathematical, and Female. Rev. O. Fisher, Professor of Latin, Greek, Mental and Moral Science; Rev. C. M. Wright, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Normal Department; Miss ——, Principal in Ladies' Department.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.—Spring session will commence 3d Wednesday in April; Summer session on the 2d Wednesday in August; Fall session on the 5th Wednesday in October; Winter session on the 3d Wednesday in January. There will be a vacation of two weeks at the close of the winter session, and one of six weeks following the Spring session, which will invariably close on the 4th of July, at which time will take place the annual exhibition. Annual examination at the close of the winter session, at which time the Board of Visitors are invited to be present.

EXPENSES:

For Reading, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar commenced	$3 00
For Grammar advanced, Higher Arithmetic, Algebra commenced, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c.	4 00
For Botany, higher Mathematics and Languages	5 00
For Music (Piano Forte,)	10 00
For contingent bills	12
For rooms in Academy	1 60

Board from $1 to $1 25. The very best accommodations will be provided. Students can board themselves if they desire. All tuition bills payable in advance, and no student admitted for less than a term, and no deduction except in case of protracted sickness.

LOCATION.—This institution is located at Mt. Palatine, in Putnam county, Illinois, 20 miles from Ottawa, by stage, 40 miles from Peoria, 10 miles south of Peru, and 10 miles east of Hennepin. It is a retired spot, elevated and surrounded by a most delightful and picturesque scenery. Its health is unsurpassed by any other location. J. HIGBY, Pres't.
Mt Palatine, Mar. 1.—ly. of Board Trustees

DENTISTRY.

B. LOYD, Dentist, office south of Hawley & Loose's, where he may always be found, except when absent on professional duties.

All operations on the teeth done on the most approved plan of the practice; and all irregularities of the teeth of children remedied, &c. To those afflicted with the tooth ache, he would say, that he has an immediate and permanent cure, without extracting—no cure no pay.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
Springfield, dec. 5, 1849.—ly.

LIFE INSURANCE, By the Phœnix Insurance Company of St. Louis—Capital $50,000, in addition to the Premium.—The legislature of Missouri having granted a perpetual charter for insuring lives, and granting annuities to the above company, with guarantee capital of $50,000, which may be increased to $500,000; said company having been duly organized, now presents its claims to the public for a portion of their patronage, believing that when its charter and proposed manner of doing business shall be examined and understood, the advantages afforded will be obvious to all; amongst which we may mention the following:—The safety of a stock company, with the benefits of sharing in the profits of the business; the premium graded to the lowest scale of any responsible company; the semi-annual payment of premiums for the convenience of the assured; days of grace liberal, travelling privileges larger, and residence in the southern states longer than is usually given.

Of the many advantages of life insurance we do not think it necessary to speak in this notice; they are beginning to be too correctly appreciated by the prudent and considerate to require any comment from us. To those desiring insurance or information on the subject, we will be pleased to furnish our table of rates, &c.

Risks will be taken on persons going to California, and on slaves employed on land or on boats, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Clemens, Jr., Daniel D. Page,
Wyllis King, Louis V. Bogy,
John How, Winthrop S. Gilman,
R. F. Barrett, M. D. Robert M. Renick,
Trusten Polk, Giles F. Filley,
Robert Barth, Wade Barton,
Kenneth Mackenzie, John B. Camden,
William A. Conn, William Wade,
Charles C. Carroll.

JOHN B. CAMDEN, Pres't.
K. MACKENZIE, Vice Pres't.
W. H. PRITCHARTT, Sec'y.
THOS. LEWIS, Agent, Springfield.
aug16ly. JOHN TODD, M. D., Physician.

The most Extraordinary Discovery of the World is the great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast!

H. G. FARRELL'S

CELEBRATED

ARABIAN LINIMENT.

THE miraculous cures performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old, were then looked upon as the result of magic, but since we have become intimate with their language and learned the secret of their surprising power over diseases, [illegible] the knowledge of [illegible] while at the same time [illegible] with them had it, [illegible] "a sealed book;" [illegible] ous of students. In the beautiful groves which skirt the deserts of Arabia, [illegible] woods, whence are obtained those aromatic gums and fragrant balsams, from which this incomparable liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating, searching, penetrating and anodyne properties it is, when applied, instantaneously diffused through the whole nervous system, allaying the most intense pain in the incredibly short time of ten or fifteen minutes. Its action is prompt, powerful and effectual, without the least danger. It penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, restores the use of limbs that have been palsied for years, [illegible] and rich blood to [illegible] the synovial fluid or joint water, and this is the reason why it has been so universally successful in curing all diseases of the joints. [illegible] spine, liver, lungs, and kidneys, this great Arabian remedy stands [illegible] ment of the spleen, [illegible] it has performed some of the most extraordinary cures on record, also for cramps, swellings, pains, wounds, chilblains, burns, white swellings, tumors, &c., &c.—It is equally efficacious in diseases of animals, such as fistula, poll-evil, sweeney, stiff complaint, distemper, farcy, sprains, bruises, wounds, mange, spavins, windgalls, splint; and for nearly all diseases, either in man or beast, which require an external application, this liniment stands at the head of all medicines.

LIVER COMPLAINT, ERYSIPELAS AND RHEUMATISM CURED.

RAYWICK, MARION CO., KY., May 27, 1849.

Mr. H. G. FARRELL—Dear Sir: Your liniment is selling very well, and doing a vast deal of good among the people. It has cured a bad case of Erysipelas, and another of a bad pain in the breast. A lady, who was confined to her bed for several months with liver complaint and affection of the heart, was entirely cured by the use of your Arabian Liniment. She said the doctors could do her no good. It has been applied to a fresh cut, and cured it in a short time. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a long time, and just before a wet spell it pained me so much that I had no peace all day; and in the night I commenced bathing and rubbing with your liniment, and before I was done rubbing the pain ceased.
JOHN BUCKMAN.

STIFF COMPLAINT, SWEENEY, DISTEMPER, CORKS AND SORE EYES CURED.

[M. Mitchell, postmaster at Fiat, Fulton co., Ill., says,]

Mr. H. G. FARRELL: Your Arabian Liniment is highly prized here. We cured one of my neighbors' horses of the stiff complaint by about four or five applications, and I cured one of my own of the sweeney. Our sheriff, Joseph Dykes, cured his horse of a bad cork with it; he also tried it on a colt that had the distemper very bad, and cured it immediately. He says it is decidedly the greatest horse medicine he ever used. There has been numbers cured of sore eyes with it. I find it a very valuable medicine both for man and beast.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17, Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for agencies or purchase must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and my signature on the wrapper; all others are counterfeits.

For sale by Lewis, Adams & Co., Corneau & Diller, and Birchall & Owen, Springfield; S. M. Ward, Athens; J. C. Loy, Petersburg; S. Rahn & Bro., Postville, and regularly authorised agents all over the the United States.

☞Call and get a Farrier Book, free of charge!

☞BEWARE! of a *spurious* preparation, called "W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment."
sept 27, '49—wly.

Farmers look to Your Interest!

JOLIET

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber having put into his factory a large steam engine and two new set of machinery, in the last two years, which makes four full sett now in operation, making weekly 2,400 yards. He will have on hand by the first of June, 20,000 yards of different kids of cloth of his own make, which he Proposes to exchange for wool or cash. He will give one yard of good heavy cloth for two and a half pounds of good wool of the same quality, or he will work wool upon shares, as follows: give one half the cloth the wool makes, by receiving eight cents per yard from the customer upon their half, or all that the wool makes, by receiving thirty-eight cents per yard for manufacturing. He will also manufacture for customers BLANKETS, JEANS, and FLANNEL, as well as SATTINET, FULLCLOTH and KERSEYMERE. He gives one yard of Kerseymere for three pounds of wool. Persons sending wool should mark their own names on their sacks as well as my address, and send a letter by mail, giving directions what kind of cloth he desires, to whose care to be sent, &c.

CLOTH DRESSING

And Wool Carding done on reasonable terms at short notice. None but the best of workmen will be employed.

Any person going to Chicago, from the Central or southern part of the State, will pass by this town, and all the subscribers wish to ensure a continuance of patronage, is to once have a man patronize him.—Wool can be sent by water up the Illinois river; direct to J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Will county, to the care of J. L. Coats, Peru, or I. Hardy, Lasalle, Illinois, and it will be forwarded, where cloth will be put up in a neat and safe manner, according to the above terms, and sent to any part of the State, without troubling owners to accompany it, or it can be sent from the Ohio or Mississippi without any trouble, by sending to the care of Matteson & Preston, St. Louis, directed to me at this place. Cash paid for wool at all times, at the market price, by me, at Joliet, Will county, Illinois, or by Matteson & Preston, St. Louis Missouri.

Should Farmers wish for further information on the subject, by addressing a line to the subscriber at Joliet, Will county, it will receive immediate attention. I hope and expect to receive some wool from every neighborhood in the State, and from some a large amount. Every effort shall be made to give general satisfaction, and hope that Farmers and others will take an interest in sending me customers.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SALT, &C.,

Will be kept on hand, in large quantities, to supply country merchants and customers.

J. A. MATTESON.

N. B. Persons coming from a distance with a quantity of wool to be carded or manufactured, if obliged to stay over night, shall be at no expense. J. T. M.
Joliet, Will County April 29, 1850. dawy

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—A fine variety at
ap 29 IRWIN & CORNEAU'S.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE best testimony that can be produced to establish the reputation of any medicine, is what the press say. It is a common practice with venders of patent medicines to manufacture certificates of wonderful and astonishing cures, and sign men of straw's names to them, and herald them forth to the world as miraculous cures—persons, snatched from the very brink of the grave. And in very many cases these unprincipled persons have been so bold as to sign forged certificates of Dr. Mott, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, &c., leaving out a letter in the spelling of their names, in order to avoid prosecution and to deceive and swindle an unsuspecting public. In extracts cut from respectable and well established public prints, there can be no deception—no forgery. The following selections from the many hundred in the hands of the proprietor, certainly establishes John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla beyond any manner of doubt, as the greatest, the most wonderful, cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidney, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, Consumption, Liver complaint, Female irregularities and complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits, Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and is a spring and Summer drink, and a general Tonic for the system and a gentle and pleasant purgative; it is superior to Blue Lick or Congress water, Salts or Seidlitz Powders.

FROM THE QUINCY (ILL.) JOURNAL.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—We have used one bottle of this Sarsaparilla for general debility and lumbago, and believe we have experienced general relief. We used, in time gone by, two bottles of S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for which we gave $2 50, and believe we received injury instead of benefit from its use.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE MORNING COURIER.

We have been shown by Mr. John Bull, proprietor of that world renowned preparation Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, an original, genuine, and beautiful letter addressed to him by the accomplished lady of one of the most eminent old physicians in the west, giving a detailed account of one of the most astonishing cures on record; *performed* alone by the use of Bull's Sarsaparilla. This most excellent and charming lady had long suffered from Prolapsus Uteri, Fluor Albus, Piles, Chronic diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, and derangement of the whole system, attended with distressing cutaneous eruptions, sick headache, and violent attacks of cramp. After exhausting all of her husband's skill and applying to many celebrated medical gentlemen, both at home and abroad and also using great quantities of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, without the slightest relief, she was induced to use John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and what was the result? After the use of a few bottles, a perfect and wonderful cure—the lady restored to perfect health and to her usual flow of spirits.

Such letters as the one we speak of must afford Mr. Bull more real gratification than could the possession of countless wealth. And whether he accumulates wealth or not by the sale of this truly valuable medicine, being its author is glory and honor enough, and he can say to the world without fear of contradiction: "I have in my poverty relieved more human suffering than did Stephen Girard or John Jacob Astor with their millions."

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

Ye who are basking in the sunshine of health and happiness, be advised! Ye who are strong and rugged, and who, through your own prejudice or that of your medical adviser, laugh to scorn remedies brought to the relief of suffering humanity, beware! Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, is no secret medicine!—no humbug! It has done too much for the afflicted to be so denounced! To repair the shattered bark of life, torn and tattered by disease in all its parts, and to put it again upon the ocean of society, with its sails unfurled to the winds of Heaven, is something. To enter the sick man's chamber, with death knocking at his door, while life is in its evening tide—and to light up with the rays of hope his feeble health, and bid him live, this too, is something. Those in health, and who wish to continue so, use Bull's Sarsaparilla every morning and evening. It acts specifically upon the liver, the blood, and digestive organs. The proof of its efficacy is before you.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MIRROR.

JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—This valuable medicine is gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and its unprecedented and unrivalled popularity, is not without merit. It has only to be fairly tested, to give it the preference over all other Sarsaparillas. As a purifier of the blood, it excells all other medicines; and the numerous certificates which have been voluntarily tendered Dr. Bull, from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen of every class and profession, of high reputation; and who are well known to all by character, if not personally, is proof conclusive, beyond a reasonable doubt, that it has effected thousands of most miraculous cures in all the various diseases and forms of disease and human suffering for which it is recommended. The physicians of our place recommend its use (we believe almost without exception) in preference to all other compounds purporting to be Sarsaparilla. It has been but a few months since it was first introduced here, and we are informed by those who keep it for sale, that it is more in demand than all other preparations of the kind. We have tested its merits ourself, personally and in our family, and confidently and cheerfully recommend its use to the afflicted. We say to all, give it a fair trial, and be convinced of its efficacy.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—This universally popular preparation still continues in unabated demand. It stands unrivalled for its excellent properties. We were shown a large number of certificates of cures performed in our midst. These certificates are genuine from our own citizens, and bear high testimony of its many virtues. We, ourselves, know it to be good, and by our druggists it is held in high repute. Every city, town, and village is now supplied, or being furnished with this invaluable preparation.

FROM THE JACKSON COUNTY (IA.) ADVOCATE.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE!!!

Bull's Sarsaparilla is doing more good in this neighborhood than any medicine of a similar character has accomplished. Many of our acquaintances who have been using it, declare that the good effect it has had upon them is so great that no reasonable sum of money would be an inducement to relinquish its use.

I, Thomas A. Ringo, of Graves county, Ky., for the benefit of mankind generally, do hereby certify, that on or about the 16th day of October, 1847, I was attacked with a very severe pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which lasted but a few minutes, and moved into the hip, and continued exceedingly painful for about five days, during which time the fever ceased and the pain abated for a day or two, after which it again returned and was much worse than before. During all this time I was under medical treatment.—From a short time after I was taken, I was unable to walk or sit up, the hip in which the pain was so bad commenced rising until some time in January, when it burst and a number of pieces of bone came out—as many as twenty at least. Some of the pieces were three-fourths of an inch long. Some time after this a hard knot appeared on my right hip, also one on my right wrist and one on my leg, below the knee. I continued to get weak and worse, and a pain made its appearance in my right shoulder, and would move in my breast and stomach. At this time all persons gave me up to die. A physician then told me that, as a last remedy, I had better use Mr. BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. After the use of the second bottle the knot on my wrist commenced getting soft. I opened it, and a day or two after a piece of bone came out. My wrist soon got well, and I continued to gain strength. After I used the third bottle I could get no more for some four weeks, after which time I succeeded in getting three more bottles. After using the three last bottles, the knot on my hip became soft; it was opened, and some corruption run out, together with a small piece of bone, and the sore soon got well and has not entirely disappeared. The sore on my leg opened and a piece of bone came out. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla until I used twelve bottles, and I now am entirely well and able to do daily labor. It may seem strange to some, but I will here state that, during the summer of 1849, I coughed up three pieces of bone which can now be seen at the residence of my uncle, Thomas Neal, where I now live, and if any person doubts this statement, I will be happy to converse with them if they will call on me.

Signed: THOMAS N. RINGO.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, GRAVES COUNTY, SCT.

This day personally came before me, the undersigned, an acting Justice of the peace in and for said county, Thomas N. Ringo, and made oath in due form of law, that the above statement is true. Subscribed and sworn to this 15th day of February, 1850.

S. P. MORSE, J. P. for G. C.

I, Edwin Anderson, clerk of the county court of Graves county, state of Kentucky, do certify that S. P. Morse, whose name is signed to the above certificate, is now, and was at the time of signing the same, a justice of the peace in and for said Graves county, duly commissioned and qualified as such, and that faith and credit are due all his official acts as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the county court of said [L. S.] county to be hereunto affixed, this 18th day of February, 1850.

EDWIN ANDERSON.

☞The attention of the public is directed to the certificate of Thomas N. Ringo, of wonderful cures performed by John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. The hundreds of recent cures effected in many sections of the country and particularly of those in our midst, must be convincing proof to the most incredible of its extraordinary efficacy. It is a palatable remedy and greatly sought after. While thousands seek relief through its agency, the proprietor is reaping a golden harvest from the immense sales of his popular compound.—*Louisville Democrat.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT.

By reference to our advertising columns, our readers will discover an advertisement of Bull's Sarsaparilla. We will say for ourselves that it is a good medicine, for we have tried it, and we have no doubt we could obtain a score of people in our village who would testify to the same fact.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

The rush of adventurers to California has in some measure subsided but the rush for John Bull's Sarsaparilla is as great as ever. The Doctor says, "the cry is still they come."

☞The proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla has in his possession upwards of 300 editorial notices, cut from various papers noticing his medicine in the most flattering terms.

☞Principal office, 81 Fourth street.

☞For sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN, No. 10, south side of the public square, Springfield, who are the only agents for this valuable preparation for the central portion of the state of Illinois

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE, IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION HAS ENTIRELY CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE, IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

In all cases of Female Diseases, the Galvanic Belt is of inestimable value. It would take many columns, were we to give the numerous testimonials which have been received from the highest and most respectable Ladies in all parts of the Union. Weakness, Irregularities, Low Spirits, Pain in the Breast and Side, Chlorosis, Fluor Albus, Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, General Prostration of the System, and all affections of similar character, are immediately and permanently relieved by this simple and beautiful invention. The enervating nature of our climate renders some *natural stimulant* necessary for the preservation of Female health, and surely nothing can be so safe or efficacious as the stimulant which Nature herself has provided. This is *Galvanism*, and its application by the Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid is in every respect pleasant and agreeable. No inconvenience attends its use, and the most feeble and delicate can wear it with entire ease and safety.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Palsy and Paralysis.

All physicians acknowledge that these terrible diseases are caused by a *deficiency of Nervous Energy* in the affected limbs. Dr. Christie's Galvanic Articles will supply this deficient power, and a complete and entire cure is thus effected.

1000 Cases of Palsy and Paralysis

have been reported to Dr. Christie and his Agents within the last two years, which have been entirely restored.

☞ Capt. Andrew J. F. Tomes of Brooklyn, N. Y., had not been able to walk a step for near four years, and was so helpless that he had to be fed. The most celebrated physicians gave him up. In five days after he commenced wearing the Galvanic Belt, Necklace, and Bracelets, he walked across the room, and in three weeks he had perfectly recovered his health. Captain Tomes is seventy years of age.

Severe Deafness Cured.

The following is an extract from a letter lately received from a distinguished physician in the State of Virginia:

"A. H. Christie, M. D.—*Dear Sir*: One of my patients, unknown to me, obtained your *Galvanic Belt and Necklace*, with the *Magnetic Fluid*, for a serious affection of Deafness. The case was that of a lady whose Nervous system was much disordered, and her general health poor. Much was done previously to the application of the Belt, but with very little success, and I feel it only right to tell you, that since she commenced wearing the Belt and using the Fluid, but a few weeks ago, she has ENTIRELY RECOVERED HER HEARING, and her general health is better than for several years."

☞ Every case of Deafness, if it be Nervous, as it generally is, can be cured by this wonderful remedy.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

FITS AND CONVULSIONS.

These alarming and terrible complaints are always caused by a *derangement of the Nerves*. The BELT, BRACELETS and FLUID will cure nearly every case, no matter how young or old the patient, or how confirmed the complaint. Numerous and astonishing proofs are in possession of the proprietor.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

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Jan. 31, 1850 — wo wy.